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Panamanians celebrate after hearing Gen. Torrijos announce on a loudspeaker that the 2d canal treaty had been ratified.

**At CENTO Conference**

**Russia Warned by Vance On Horn of Africa Role**

LONDON, April 19 (Reuters)—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today gave a strong warning to the Soviet Union over its role in the Horn of Africa and then left for talks in Moscow.

Mr. Vance told a ministerial session of the Central Treaty Organization here the United States was deeply concerned that Moscow was seeking to exploit the Horn of Africa as a base for its foreign policy.

He said that the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops and Soviet personnel in the Horn did not promote stability, and followed this attack with his toughest statement yet on Eritrea.

"It is clear to us that if the Eritrean issue is determined through the use of force by foreign troops, bloodshed and suffering will increase, no enduring solution will be found and tensions in the region will only be heightened," Mr. Vance said.

After arrival in Moscow, reports were told that the secretary of state did not expect to solve all the remaining issues in the strategic talks during this trip, but rather to narrow the differences that further movement can take place at next month's UN special session on disarmament.

**Washington Aim**

Washington sought a peaceful solution to the conflict over Ethiopia's secessionist Red Sea province and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, he added.

Mr. Vance left London later for further negotiations in Moscow on strategic arms limitation agreements.

Early yesterday, before arriving here for the annual CENTO talks, he had a meeting in Cairo with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel to discuss the Middle East situation.

Today he told ministers — from Britain, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan — that one thing above all was clear in the Middle East: "If the process of peace remains deadlocked, the inevitable regression toward conflict will be difficult to avoid with the most profound consequences for all."

**Kyprianou Calls Plan for Cyprus Unacceptable**

NICOSIA, April 19 (AP)—President Spyros Kyprianou rejected today Turkish proposals for a settlement of the Cyprus problem as unacceptable.

After UN Secretary-General U Thant submitted the proposals, Mr. Kyprianou, leader of the island's Greek community, said: "Their acceptance would be tantamount to a decision on our part to commit suicide, and we are not prepared to do that."

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, who also met with Mr. Kyprianou, accused the Greeks of trying to delay a settlement to prevent the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey. "They will delay a settlement as long as the embargo question is in abeyance."

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT)—The Senate yesterday voted to turn over the Panama Canal to Panama in the year 2000, thereby moving to establish a fresh spirit for relations with Latin America and saving President Carter from a grave political defeat.

But the 68-to-32 vote to give up the canal, a symbol of U.S. power and engineering, provided the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution with only one vote in spare. The outcome was in doubt until just before the roll call.

Settling an issue that began with Panama's secession from Colombia in 1903, the Senate vote effectively

ended a 13-year negotiating process, although some financial details remain to be resolved by Congress, probably next year.

That is expected to be the next battleground, for under an amendment adopted Monday the formal instruments of ratification cannot be exchanged in Panama until those bills are passed or before March 31, 1979, whichever comes earlier. Six months after the formal ratification, the United States will surrender large portions of the Canal Zone, marking the beginning of the gradual Panamanian takeover.

Mr. Carter, in a brief television appearance, praised the Senate and said that "these treaties mark the beginning of a new era."

He said that Panama's ambassador, Gabriel Lewis, had informed him that the Panamanian leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos, would accept the treaties with the Senate's changes. Mr. Carter added that he had been invited to visit Panama and said: "I would like very much to accept."

The victory was critical for Mr. Carter, who had repeatedly told wavering senators that his ability to conduct foreign affairs depended on their acceptance of the treaty approved yesterday, which provides for a gradually increased Panamanian role in running the waterway, and the pact that provides for the neutral operation of the canal, ratified on March 16 by the same margin.

But the repeated difficulties of the administration in dealing with the Senate robbed the victory of much of the future influence it could have bought with a smoother success.

The ratification was also important to Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the majority leader, who had faced his biggest test in the Senate, and to Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the minority leader, who risked his



President Carter and Panamanian Ambassador Gabriel Lewis share a laugh in the Oval Office of the White House. They are joined by Sol Linowitz (2d from left) and Ellsworth Bunker, the U.S. representatives who negotiated the Panama Canal treaties.

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presidential ambitions and the wrath of Republican conservatives by agreeing to back the treaties if they were changed to spell out U.S. rights more clearly.

Mr. Carter, who followed the vote in his secretary's office with his senior aides, Hamilton Jordan, Jody Powell and Zbigniew Brzezinski, called Sen. Byrd immediately after the roll call and told him: "You're a great man — it was a beautiful vote."

It was Sen. Byrd who did the key maneuvering, telling the administration to stay out of the way while he negotiated a Senate reservation that asserted the U.S. policy of nonintervention in Panama's internal affairs. The reservation was adopted to clarify a previous reservation to the first canal treaty by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., that retained the U.S. right to intervene militarily to keep the canal open. The DeConcini reservation had caused bitter resentment inside Panama.

Sen. Byrd passed when his name was first called in the tally, and then cast the decisive 67th vote.

**First Broadcast**

The historic debate and vote were heard on radio in the United States and in Panama, the first such broadcast of Senate deliberations.

In the final arguments, Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., asserted that the treaty was "a dangerous step, a gamble for the United States and the security of the United States."

But Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the key floor manager for the pact, argued that the old Panama Canal treaty was outdated and that the new treaties would secure not only better relations with Panama but with Latin America generally.

He said that opponents were on a "sentimental journey back to the era of Teddy Roosevelt, the big stick, and the Great White Fleet."

Fifty-two Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the treaty, and 10 Democrats and 22 Republicans voted against it. Before victory could be achieved, three waverers had to be brought back into the fold. When they were, the roll call matched exactly the March 16 vote on the neutrality treaty.

**Assurance Given**

One of the waverers, Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., told the Senate that he had been reassured that decisions in the conference committee on energy legislation would be made more openly.

Another, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., first secured the acceptance of an amendment requiring the approval of both houses of Congress before the \$20 million in annual loan payments from the canal company to the Treasury Department could be dropped.

A third senator, S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., had threatened to vote no, but decided in support the treaty after a meeting at the White House yesterday. The President and Senate leaders told Sen. Hayakawa that he would have more influence on foreign affairs by voting yes, and the Senate agreed.

Sen. Byrd said that the outcome was "just as we anticipated," adding: "America deals from a position of strength. We're not afraid to live up to our principles."

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., who led the opposition, said that he feared the consequences "will be unpleasant." But he paid tribute to his foe, saying that the result was achieved "entirely by the effectiveness of the Senate leadership."

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**250 End Sit-Ins In San Salvador**

SAN SALVADOR, April 19 (AP)—About 250 persons left four foreign embassies and a church yesterday after a weeklong sit-in protesting alleged abuses by the government.

They had occupied the Swiss, Panamanian, Venezuelan and Costa Rican embassies and the Roman Catholic cathedral. The withdrawal was announced by a spokesman for the leftist group that organized the sit-ins.

A spokesman said that demands had been met by the government and by the diplomatic missions but did not say what they were.

**Political Triumph for Carter**

**Senate Ratifies 2d Canal Treaty, Panama to Own It by Year 2000**

**Terrorists Strike in Major Cities**

**Searchers Dynamite Ice in Vain Effort to Find Moro**

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 19 (NYT)—Whether Aldo Moro was alive or dead remained an agonizing question today as police searches failed to turn up his body, and his kidnappers pursued their campaign of psychological warfare and violence in several cities.

"There is absolutely nothing there as far as we can see," a spokesman said after police dynamited the layers of thick ice covering Lake Duchessa, the mountain lake where the kidnappers said yesterday they had dumped his body.

"A diffused sensation of anguish pervades the country, but there is still a thread of hope," wrote the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano.

The message purported to come from the Red Brigades yesterday had said that the former premier had been "executed by means of suicide" and his corpse immersed in Lake Duchessa.

**Message Questioned**

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga told Parliament tonight that

the message appeared to be false and that some doubt remained that it had actually come from the Red Brigades.

He said that the message was consistent with previous communications from the terrorist organization but that an exhaustive analysis of the text had failed to establish its authenticity beyond all doubt.

In Turin, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, two of the founding members of the Red Brigades, were quoted by their lawyer as saying that yesterday's message did not sound right and probably was not from the Red Brigades. The two are on trial on charges

arising from the attacks committed by the organization several years ago.

Terrorists, meanwhile, struck in many of the country's cities. Tonight, explosive charges were buried at a police barracks on Via Salaria, in a residential quarter of Rome, and policemen fired on the attackers. The terrorists fired back with automatic weapons and then escaped in a car that was later found with bullet holes in the body and the gas tank.

The car had been stolen the day before Mr. Moro's kidnapping. A

caller claiming to be from the Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to Il Messaggero minutes later.

Gen. Alberto della Chiesa, one of the police officers most directly responsible nationwide for the fight against political terrorism, has an apartment in the Via Salaria barracks.

Police barracks at Madonna Del Riposo, in another part of Rome, were attacked in a similar fashion early this morning. During the night, a cinema and the Christian Democratic party seat in a suburb of the capital were damaged by firebombs.

In Florence, a police station was bombed, while in Genoa and in Turin hundreds of copies of the Red Brigades' message announcing the death sentence against Mr. Moro were distributed in the streets.

Also in Turin, a car with a tape recorder playing a message from the Red Brigades over a loudspeaker was left standing in front of the Fiat Mirafiori plant. The plant has been the scene of many terrorist attacks. The taped message denounced Enrico Berlinguer, the head of the Communist party, and the trade unions as traitors to the cause of the working class.

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## Began With an 1846 U.S.-Colombian Pact

## 132 Years to Canal Treaties' Ratification

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Here is a chronology of events leading to the Senate debate on the Panama Canal treaties and yesterday's ratification vote on the second pact that gives control of the waterway to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999:

1846 — United States concludes treaty with Colombia guaranteeing neutrality of any canal constructed by the United States across that country.

1850 — United States and Britain conclude a treaty under which any Atlantic-Pacific canal would be neutral and controlled by the two countries.

1876 — United States concludes treaty with Nicaragua providing any canal built in that country would be neutral.

1887 — French Panama Canal Co. goes bankrupt after digging a third of the way across the Isthmus of Panama, then part of Colombia. 1903 — United States concludes a treaty with Colombia to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Colombian Senate rejects the pact.

Nov. 3, 1903 — Province of Panama revolts against Colombia; declares independence; the United States recognizes the Panamanian government and declares that it will oppose Colombian attempts to put down the insurrection.

Nov. 18, 1903 — United States signs treaty with Panama securing rights to build canal, bounded on both sides by Canal Zone in which the United States would act in D. Roosevelt declares Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America; Senate ratifies updated treaty providing for joint U.S.-Panamanian defense of canal.

1955 — United States and Panama conclude another treaty that improves Panama's share of canal revenues. Panamanian 1955 — United States and Panama con-

clude another treaty that improves Panama's share of canal revenues. Panamanian distress over colonial nature of Canal Zone continues to mount.

1964 — Student riots in Canal Zone kill 20 Panamanians and 4 Americans.

1965 — President Lyndon B. Johnson orders new effort to revise

U.S.-Panamanian relationship; negotiations for a modern canal treaty begin.

1967 — Panamanian National Assembly rejects the three Johnson administration agreements with Panama revising canal status and defense arrangements.

1974 — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign

Minister Juan Tack agree on eight principles to govern negotiations: Panama to resume sovereignty in Canal Zone and take eventual control of canal.

Sept. 7, 1977 — President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos sign two treaties. One guarantees the waterway's neutrality; the second spells out conditions of turning over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

Oct. 14, 1977 — Mr. Carter summons Gen. Torrijos to Washington and concludes supplementary understanding that clarifies U.S. rights to defend canal after the year 2000 and grants priority passage to U.S. and Panamanian ships in time of war.

November, 1977, to January, 1978 — Nearly half the members of the Senate visit Panama to inspect canal and assess situation prior to Senate debate.

Feb. 7 to March 16, 1978 — Senate debates the first canal treaty, adopting a bipartisan leadership amendment incorporating Mr. Carter's understanding of Oct. 14, 1977, in body of the texts. Senate rejects other amendments to treaty text but adopts a number of interpretive reservations and understandings to the final resolution of ratification.

March 16, 1978 — Senate ratifies the neutrality treaty, 68 to 32, with several reservations.

March 30, 1978 — Panama, angered by one reservation, seeks UN support against the amendment of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., which would establish a U.S. right to use military force to keep the canal open; Panama sees it as a right of unlimited U.S. intervention in Panamanian internal affairs.

April 18, 1978 — After 39 days of debate, the Senate ratifies the main treaty with reservations, also by 68 to 32.

## Torrijos Declares Holiday

## Panamanians Celebrate News of Treaty Approval

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, April 19 (NYT)—Panama's chief of government, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, last night celebrated the news that the U.S. Senate had approved the new canal treaties as amended by the U.S. Senate and declared the ratification to be "one of the greatest and most awaited triumphs" in Panama's history.

As firecrackers exploded here and sirens wailed, Gen. Torrijos told a nationwide radio and television audience: "I feel proud that I have fulfilled my mission."

To a clear effort to stir up enthusiasm after weeks of mounting opposition to the treaties, the government urged the people to celebrate the victory in the streets. Excited crowds gathered in the May 5 Plaza close to the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone.

## National Holiday

The 48-year-old general, who has ruled Panama since 1968, declared today a national holiday and announced that about 100 political exiles could immediately return to Panama and that banned political parties might soon be legalized.

The treaties recognize Panama's immediate jurisdiction over the 533-square-mile Canal Zone and provide for the handing over of the canal itself on Dec. 31, 1999. Panama ratified the treaties, which are expected to go into effect late next year, by a 2-to-1 margin on Oct. 23.

Gen. Torrijos, looking exhausted after weeks of tension, noted that if the U.S. Senate had rejected the treaties, Panama would have chosen the path of "violent liberation." He told reporters last night: "The armed forces had decided not to resume negotiations if the treaties had been rejected or an unacceptable amendment had been attached. Tomorrow we would have

## Unhappiness Persists

Many Panamanians are still unhappy with the treaties — several hundred opponents demonstrated yesterday — because of a reservation attached to the first treaty that guarantees the centrality of the canal. The reservation asserts the right of the United States to intervene militarily to keep open the canal after its operation is taken over by Panama.

But after the U.S. Senate attached a reservation to the basic treaty, a clause that renounces any U.S. "right of intervention in the internal affairs of Panama," Gen. Torrijos said that the reaction had been "perfectly modified to the extreme that I can say that nothing in the treaties legally justifies intervention."

He said at a news conference that, should Americans intervene in or invade Panama after the year 2000, "they would find the canal destroyed by the time they got here."

## Capacity to Destroy

He added: "Those who can best defend the canal are we Panamanians. The person who can destroy it but does not defend it. And that capacity to destroy should never be renounced by the National Guard or by future generations."

Noting that "we have been subject to massive pressures" during the U.S. Senate debate, Gen. Torrijos complained that "never in our republic's life has a Panamanian been more insulted than me, never has a country been subject to so much disrespect as Panama, no people has ever seen crude power so closely as we saw it through the conservatives who are a dishonor to a nation of such dignity as the United States."

During the U.S. Senate debate, conservative opponents of the treaties frequently referred to Gen. Torrijos as "a tinhorn dictator" and mocked Panama's ability to operate the canal after the year 2000.

But the Panamanian ruler called the treaties "a new pact of mutual respect that places a fixed date on the end of the colonialism that we have known throughout our independent life."

Gen. Torrijos noted that many Canal Zone facilities would soon be in Panamanian hands and he described the treaties as posing a challenge to "restructure the country" — to bring more schools, welfare and jobs to the population.

## Spain Reds Open Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

believe in discipline that they "have chosen the wrong party."

The composition of the delegations suggested that Mr. Carrillo would get a new central committee to his liking and that the 15 others that bear the imprint of his thinking will be approved in substance before the end of the congress Sunday. But the Catalan Communist party, which furnished eight of the party's 20 parliamentary seats, is still under no one's clear control.

Mr. Carrillo defended the 18 years he has headed the party — only one of them in leadership — and the moderate, reformist stamp he has put on its positions, which are heavily colored by his memories of the savage Spanish Civil War and his apparent fear that radical stands will isolate the party in a fragile democratic system. He advocates a tactical alliance of the Communists with other forces favoring change, even the center-right government of Premier Adolfo Suarez — a position he calls "democratic concentration" to replace "the old conception of class against class."

Mr. Carrillo contended today that his arguments did not "deny our recognition of Lenin as the greatest revolutionary of this epoch" and were in fact "more faithful to the style of Lenin, who knew how to get rid of academic Marxism in order to make the revolution in Russia."

Among the many delegations of foreign Communist parties, other leftist groupings and liberation movements was a four-man group headed by Victor Afanasiev, editor of Pravda and member of the central committee of the Soviet party. Mr. Carrillo avoided any attack on the Soviet Union, which has sharply criticized his leadership in the past, and the Soviet delegation was heavily cheered when it was introduced.



Yitzhak Navon

## New Crisis In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

dered intervention by the Syrians in Moslem-Christian fighting.

Government sources said that Mr. al-Hoss had offered his resignation three days ago "if it would help clear the air," but that both he and Mr. Sarkis had decided the move would only aggravate the situation.

Government sources said that if Mr. al-Hoss did not head the new government the most likely candidate was the moderate pre-war premier, Takiyeddin Solh, who has good ties with both religious communities.

## Israeli Promise

The resignation occurred after Israeli military sources said that Israel would surrender half of occupied southern Lebanon within two weeks and has no intention of retaining any part of the area if UN troops can guarantee that they will keep Palestinian guerrillas out of the region.

A source in Tel Aviv said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's visit to the city earlier in the day contributed to the Israeli decision to withdraw from about 50 per cent of the territory it occupies in southern Lebanon.

Mr. al-Hoss source said that Israel will withdraw to positions roughly six miles north of the border — about the same "security belt" the Israelis captured in the first two days of the invasion that began March 16.

He said that Jerusalem has no intention of retaining any part of southern Lebanon once it has pushed the guerrillas out of the area, and wants the UN troops to guarantee that the Palestinians will not be allowed to return.

[AP reported that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has arrested 130 followers of Abu Daoud, suspected mastermind of the Munich Olympics massacre, to insure a moratorium on military operations against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, reliable Palestinian sources said today.]

[They said that the battlefield crackdown occurred a few hours after Mr. Arafat made the moratorium pledge to Mr. Waldheim during their 70-minute meeting in Beirut Monday.]

## New Israel President

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, the parliament overwhelmingly elected as Israel's fifth president opposition Labor party member Yitzhak Navon, a dove who favors talks with the Palestinians.

He will be the first native-born Israeli to become president and he will be the first Sephardic Jew to assume that office. All other presidents have been Ashkenazi Jews. The Ashkenazis generally are of European extraction and the Sephardis of Middle Eastern origin.



Frogman prepares to continue search for Aldo Moro under ice of Lake Duchessa, where purported Red Brigades message said the body of the kidnapped former Italian premier was thrown.

## Genoa Ex-Prosecutor

## Moro Ordeal Is Familiar To Brigades' Ex-Prisoner

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 19 (NYT)—Mario Sossi, the deputy prosecutor of Genoa, knows the depth of the mental agony that former Premier Aldo Moro may have gone through as a prisoner of the Red Brigades.

Mr. Sossi was abducted by the Red Brigades four years ago. He was held for 35 days, interrogated and sentenced to death in a "people's trial," but was released unharmed after a court had granted provisional liberty — later rescinded — to eight leftists held on charges of political terrorism.

In his apartment in a middle-class residential section of Genoa the other day, Mr. Sossi sat up in bed, his leg in a cast because of a skiing accident, and told a visitor about his experience: "There was no physical violence, only moral violence," he said. "I was in a small soundproof room, in total isolation without a sound coming in from the outside world. The acoustic isolation was one of the worst aspects."

## Minutes Were Hours

"I had no watch. There was no daylight, only the same unchanging electric light. Minutes were hours. Days felt like weeks. I tried to keep track but when I was freed I realized I had miscalculated the time by three days."

"I knew nothing of what was being done about me outside, only what my two keepers told me and what I read in newspaper clippings they sometimes gave me. They gave me Marxist books."

My only human contact was with the two terrorists that guarded me. They entered my cell only to bring food and to carry out their interrogations.

"One — Pietro Bertolazzi — was rough and made threats. The other — Alberto Franceschini — engaged me in long debates, talking about government scandals and oppression and telling me that an armed struggle, and eventually a civil war, were necessary to help the workers."

## Low Resistance

"We had violent exchanges. But sometimes my resistance was low. Especially in the mornings when I felt the effect of the drugs they gave me to make me sleep. Sometimes I found it difficult to distinguish between their questions."

Mr. Sossi, unlike Mr. Moro, complained in the letter from his cell that the government had abandoned him. His wife, going far beyond the muted appeals made by Mr. Moro's family, appealed to the Pope and to the president of Italy to save her husband's life and declared that he "had only taken orders from his superiority" when he acted as a tough prosecutor in the trials of leftist militants.

The Red Brigades moreover have changed since Franceschini and

## '60s Radar Plan In India Cited

NEW DELHI, April 19 (AP)—During the 1960s, the United States and India agreed to plant not only nuclear-powered sensing devices but also an early-warning radar network in the Himalayas near the Chinese border with India, a government leader was quoted as saying yesterday.

The radar network, which would have been used to monitor Chinese troop movements, was not built because U.S.-Indian relations cooled, the informant was quoted as telling the United News of India. The government official was not identified.

Bertolazzi, who are now on trial in Turin, interrogated Mr. Sossi "without physical violence."

Those who kidnapped Mr. Moro and killed his five guards have displayed a coldbloodedness that seems to have stunned their old comrades in the dock in Turin as much as the rest of the country. Their aim, it is thought, is to "destabilize" the country and move it toward civil war.

Mr. Sossi, a slight, intense man who is guarded day and night by the police, disagreed with the decision of the government and the political parties to disregard Mr. Moro's plea for an "exchange of political prisoners."

"This policy is wrong," he said. "It is beside the point to say that an exchange of prisoners would undermine the prestige and the authority of the state. What is undermining the state is the refusal to treat the situation for what it is, namely a civil war."

"The only way to deal with this situation is for Parliament to proclaim a state of national emergency, suspend civil law and proclaim military law. Armed terrorists, if caught, could be executed on the spot. Armed attacks on officials and official places would be punished by death. The police could make searches without orders from magistrates and prefects would have the power to proclaim curfews in certain areas and the borders of the country could be closed if necessary."

Mr. Sossi, who is regarded as a political arch-conservative, has no support among the leading members of the political parties.

## Theft Suspect Claims PLO Tie

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., April 19 (UPI)—A man who claimed to be an adviser to the Palestine Liberation Organization's mission to the United Nations yesterday was arrested here on a charge of possessing more than \$10,000 worth of stolen telecommunications equipment destined for the Middle East.

A PLO spokesman said that he knew the suspect but denied that the man was employed by the group.

Officials said that the equipment was discovered by U.S. customs officials in a sealed metal container on a Brooklyn dock and was intended for shipment to Qatar, an Arab Emirate on the Gulf.

## In New Program

## Barre Sets a Tax Freeze, Vows to Ease Price Curbs

PARIS, April 19 (IHT)—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that corporate and personal income taxes will be frozen at their current levels next year and in 1979.

Mr. Barre, in presenting his government's program to Parliament, said that the added-value tax and social security contributions also will be frozen during the two-year period.

The Prime Minister affirmed that his government is determined to progressively restore price freedom in industry.

Mr. Barre said that his government would not remain indifferent to criticism and advice from opposition deputies, and reiterated that it will carry out the program outlined in January.

(Apart from the freeze on taxation, the five-year policy objectives announced by the Prime Minister in January involved about 90 measures. These included tax credits on income from securities, tax breaks for the hiring of young workers, increased benefits for the aged and large families, gradual but faster growth of low wages, improved working conditions and the permanent extension of the pre-retirement option at 60 with 70 per cent of the last pay.)

Mr. Barre told Parliament today that he will seek new price legislation and reduce state aid so that France "can adapt itself to a modern and open economy."

He confirmed that the government's proposals will include tax credits on savings invested in securities, as well as improved interest rates for long-term savings.

The return to price freedom — immediately welcomed by businessmen — was the main element in Mr. Barre's plan for restoring economic health. Mr. Barre also said that government subsidies to industry would gradually be reduced.

The center-right coalition will

maintain a watchful credit policy and keep strict control over the growth in money supply, Mr. Barre said, promising that the government would not let prices get out of hand.

Mr. Barre, in his policy speech for the government formed after the March general election, said that the minimum wage — now 1,700 francs (\$350) a month — would be reviewed three times a year starting on May 1.

Pensions and family allowances also would be improved. The adjustment would insure that the purchasing power of the lowest paid increased more rapidly than that of other wage earners.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has set economic recovery as the new government's priority task. Mr. Barre told the National Assembly that "the government's policy is inspired by the demands of a modern competitive economy."

Ranging over the government's foreign, defense and domestic policies, Mr. Barre said they would be designed to safeguard national independence and permit France to be "a society of free and responsible men."

France will foster détente and cooperation with all countries, the Premier said, referring specifically to the Soviet Union and China.

Mr. Barre said that direct elections to the European Parliament in June, 1979, would give the people of the nine Common Market countries an opportunity to play a more active role in building European unity.

## Laos-China Road Opens

BANGKOK, April 19 (AP)—The 175-mile China-Laos Friendship Highway connecting Luang Prabang, the former Laotian royal capital, and southern China has been completed, the Laotian news agency KPL reported.

## French Neutron Program Is Believed to Be Unlikely

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 19 (IHT)—France reportedly is studying the feasibility of developing a neutron bomb, but sources said today that it was unlikely that such a device had been tested or even that funds had been committed to building a prototype.

French media had reported that France exploded a neutron warhead in the Pacific in a secret test of the controversial weapon and said that a French neutron weapon could be deployed in five years.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, presenting his new government's program to the National Assembly today, pledged to maintain the credibility of the French nuclear force, but he gave no details.

Informed French and foreign sources confirmed that a government panel was preparing a report on neutron weapons for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Military analysts, however, were skeptical that France had been able to carry out an underground test on the Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific, as reported in French newspapers.

The United States, which is the only country known to have started a program to develop the neutron bomb, has delayed a decision to produce it. French newspapers said that a French neutron bomb would improve the bargaining position of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in world disarmament talks at the United Nations next month.

Skeptical that France will proceed with a program to build the neutron bomb, military sources pointed out that it would be expensive to produce, absorbing half of France's \$2.5-billion annual budget for nuclear arms.

The French nuclear-weapon program, which is independent of NATO's, has relied on a threat of retaliation as a deterrent to potential aggressors — "dipping off an arm," as Charles de Gaulle defined it.

Neutron weapons release intense, lethal radiation in a limited area, but generate less heat and blast than current tactical nuclear weapons. NATO strategists have

said that the weapon's probable target in Europe in the event of an invasion would be Soviet tank columns.

However, France is not known to have a missile delivery system for large numbers of neutron warheads. French newspapers claimed that the neutron device could be handled by rapid-fire 155-mm howitzers, but technology for such a delivery system appears to be several years away, independent analysts said.

France is believed to be about a decade behind the United States and the Soviet Union in atomic-weapon technology.

## ABC Removing Reasoner; New Role to Walters

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The ABC News department director, Roone Arledge, said today that he was removing Harry Reasoner as an anchor man of the ABC evening news and would give Barbara Walters a "special role," doing away with a regular New York anchor person.

"He did not fit into the plan the way we were going," Mr. Arledge said of Mr. Reasoner. "I don't think he's made any secret of that. And I agree with him."

Mr. Arledge said that Frank Reynolds would be the primary anchor man based in Washington, Peter Jennings will head the foreign news desk in London and Max Robinson the domestic news desk in Chicago.

Miss Walters, he said, will be a regular on the show, conducting interviews and gathering "inside information." He added that discussions on Mr. Reasoner's future were being conducted and that "we will announce when the decision has been made, what we're going to do."

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## Pan Am's People



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DETRAINING EXERCISE—Two-day railroad-workers strike in Japan causes huge clogs and puts many train riders, such as these in Nagoya, back on foot or bicycle.

Ballot Set for June

California Tax Revolt Is Feared

By Lou Cannon  
LOS ANGELES, April 19 (UPI)—A tax revolt that its backers modestly call a second American Revolution has caught fire in California.

The revolution has a name, the Jarvis-Gann initiative, and a number, Proposition 13, on the statewide June ballot. If approved by the voters, it would cut property taxes by half and provide strict state constitutional limits on the amount of future increases.

It also would reduce local government revenue by \$7 billion, causing what its critics say would be disastrous cuts in education programs and even in such taken-for-granted services as police and fire departments.

A constitutionally imposed tax limitation long has been a favorite idea of conservative theorists such as economist Milton Friedman, who enthusiastically backs Proposition 13. If the measure wins here, as early polls indicate it will, similar proposals are likely to appear on the ballot in every state which uses the initiative process, which enables a specific number of voters to petition for a new law and have it submitted to the electorate or legislature.

"There's no question, this is the wave of the future," says Proposition 13's creator, cigar-chomping crusader Howard Jarvis, who works as director of an apartment owners association. "We're already circulating petitions in Oregon and there are plans to go ahead in six other states once this passes."

If Proposition 13 is approved,

property taxes on all residential and commercial property would be slashed to 1 percent of the 1975-76 market value and allowed to climb only 2 percent of that annually, until a property was resold. City and county governments in California, as well as school districts, rely heavily on property taxes. State government, financed by income and sales taxes, would not be affected directly by Proposition 13, but undoubtedly would be called upon to make up some of the lost revenue.

Proposition 13 is an old idea that in other forms has three times been rejected by California voters. But in modern, inflation-ravaged California, where tax bills are soaring, there is reason to think that Mr. Jarvis may be right in thinking that its time has finally come.

Upton Sinclair Recalled

Certainly, not since Upton Sinclair's EPIC ("End Poverty in California") revolt of the 1930s in which hundreds of thousands of Depression-wracked voters tried to alter radically the California Constitution and state structure, has a movement struck such fear into the hearts of California's establishment. When a political idea scares the economically and politically powerful in California, it invariably is denounced as Communist. Proposition 13 is no exception.

"If I were a Communist, I would vote for Proposition 13," said former Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown, whose son and current governor, Jerry, is risking his own political reputation in opposing the measure. The senior Brown said that Communists would favor such a law because it would destroy local government.

The other rhetoric directed against Proposition 13 has also been of the heavy-handed variety. Southern California Edison executive director Howard Allen, the president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, described it as a "fraud on the taxpayer that will cause fiscal chaos, massive unemployment and disruption of the economy." Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, not to be outdone, said that Proposition 13 will "hit the city like a neutron bomb, leaving some city facilities standing virtually empty and human services devastated."

All of these cries of alarm are music to the ears of Mr. Jarvis, who after spending many years working for right-wing Republican causes, now finds that he is called subversive by some of the state's biggest businessmen. Mr. Jarvis, who has made hundreds of speeches in the state in behalf of his cause, is a speaker of the William Jennings Bryan school. He engages in flood oratory studded with four-letter words. He angers and forgives easily, and seems to enjoy hugely the discomfiture he causes local governments and the news media.

Federal Funding Queried  
Study of Brothels in Peru  
Raises Eyebrows in U.S.

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—When Dr. Pierre Van den Bergh, a sociologist, gave his research partner the green light to spend some evenings in a Peruvian brothel with U.S. tax money, he knew there could be repercussions.

But Dr. Van den Bergh and Dr. George Primov decided to go ahead anyway. With a grant from the National Institute for Mental Health, they focused on brothel life in the Andean village of San Tuti outside Cuzco.

One of the results of their work was an article, written by Dr. Primov, called "The Peruvian Brothel, a Sexual Dispensary and Social Arena." It was published in the Archives of Sexual Behavior last year.

The research concentrated on the nonsexual functions of the bordello as a male gathering place for drinking and storytelling and as an attraction for "gringo tourists," according to Dr. Van den Bergh. It is part of a larger study of ethnic and class relationships in Peruvian mountain society.

NIMH for a record of mismanagement and lack of control of taxpayer funds once the grant was issued. NIMH grant managers could not be reached for comment.

Dr. Van den Bergh, however, said in Seattle, "I'm flattered by all the attention—I'm amazed at how fair Sen. Proxmire is. This is above his usual standard for fairness."

Part of Larger Study

He added that the brothel study was only a tiny part of a larger, 18-month project in Peru.

"My associate (Dr. Primov) proposed this to me and it was done with complete propriety. I was aware of potential repercussions, but I gave him the green light to do it on his own time," Dr. Van den Bergh said.

He said that Dr. Primov spent "about three weeks of evening work" on the study, making 20 visits to San Tuti and spending grant money only for gasoline.

He added that he and his associates actually returned about \$1,500 to NIMH. "We accounted for every last dollar. I'm clear on the money and I have a clear conscience," he said.

Carter Tax Plan  
Set Back Again  
By House Panel

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—President Carter's income tax plan yesterday suffered two more setbacks in the House Ways and Means Committee.

The House tax writers rejected Mr. Carter's proposal to raise an additional \$2.6 billion a year by tightening deductions for medical expenses and casualty losses, one of several reform measures designed to partially offset proposed cuts in individual and corporate tax rates.

Later, the committee adopted a proposal by Barber Conable Jr., R-N.Y., and Joseph Fisher, D-Va., to permit deductions for charitable contributions by taxpayers who take the standard deduction. Estimates of the revenue loss from this measure ranged from \$1.7 billion to \$3.6 billion.

On Monday, the committee voted to reject Mr. Carter's proposals to repeal the deduction for state and local general sales taxes and to delete the deduction for personal property taxes on certain luxury items.

Sen. Proxmire also criticized



ASYLUM ASKED—Retired Soviet Army Maj. Gen. Petro Grigorenko hands over his request in New York for asylum in the United States. Grigorenko claims that he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship because he criticized the Soviet government.

'Breakthrough' Is Denied

Carter-Union Deal Is Held Nonexistent

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—President Carter decided to propose a \$3-billion public works program after his chief domestic adviser told him a "breakthrough" agreement had been struck with organized labor on wage scales. Both sides now say there was no such deal.

The side, Stuart Eizenstat, said that he learned only today he did not have the deal he thought he had.

"There was a misunderstanding," said Robert George, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. He takes the blame himself for misinterpreting what Commerce Department officials had told him.

Mr. Carter proposed the three-year program on March 27 as part of his comprehensive urban policy. Mr. Eizenstat confirmed that the purported agreement with Mr. George was the major factor in convincing Mr. Carter to reverse his initial decision to kill the public works program.

Mr. Eizenstat told Mr. Carter in a confidential memo March 21 that the agreement had been reached after "lengthy negotiations."

But Mr. George said that he had only one substantive talk in advance about the agreement. That was with Assistant Commerce Secretary Robert Hall, who devised the program.

The program is designed to provide \$4,000 jobs annually, three-quarters of them in the private sector, to help renovate local government buildings, parks and other public facilities.

The purported agreement with Mr. George was that half of those hired would be hard-core unemployed persons referred from the government's major subsidized public job programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Those employees, many of whom were expected to be minority and

young people, would be paid training wages under the agreement. The Davis-Bacon Act requires that federally funded public works projects pay the prevailing union wage, \$8 to \$9 an hour, depending on the craft involved.

Training wages are 40 percent to 50 percent of that figure, said Mr. George, whose department represents 17 unions with 4.1 million members.

U.S. Man Draws  
7 Life Sentences

FLORENCE, S.C., April 19 (AP)—Confessed murderer Donald Gaskins pleaded guilty yesterday to seven killings and a burglary and was sentenced to eight life prison terms.

The judge said that the consecutive sentences, one of which was for the burglary conviction, were the court's way of telling a parole board that Gaskins should never be released if he was certain he would plead guilty and if he understood what he was doing. "I do," the defendant responded.

The murders to which Gaskins pleaded guilty were those of John Henry Knight, 15; Diane Bellamy, 29; Avery, 35; John Sellers, 36; Jessie Ruth Judy, 22; Doreen Dempsey, 23, and her daughter, Michel.

In Death of Prisoner

Judge Denies U.S. Query  
Of Policemen's Sentences

HOUSTON, April 19 (AP)—A federal judge yesterday denied a Justice Department motion that questioned the probated sentences given to three former Houston policemen in the death of a young Mexican-American prisoner.

U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling, who issued the original sentences, said that the government's motion was entirely unprecedented.

He had sentenced each of the three — Terry Denson, Stephen Orlando, and Joseph Janish — to one year in prison on misdemeanor, civil-rights violation convictions, and 10-year probated sentences on a felony conviction.

In the motion, government attorneys said that the probated sentences "will cause citizens of all races and backgrounds to believe that the sentences were a result of the continuing inequality of treatment accorded minorities."

The Justice Department also said that the U.S. Criminal Code required that persons convicted of felony violations of civil-rights laws be imprisoned.

Denson and Orlando were charged with murder, tried and convicted in a state court of negligent homicide and sentenced to one year on probation. Then they were tried in Judge Sterling's federal court.

NATO Not Automatic  
In Spain, Suarez Says

MADRID, April 19 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez yesterday said that while his government and ruling Centrist party favor admission to NATO, it is not the only way of trying to assure Spain's national security.

Mr. Suarez, speaking at his first official news conference since being named Premier in June, 1976, said that parliamentary debate on the NATO question will come after Spain has approved a new constitution.

Despite Parents' Wishes

Leukemia Victim, 2, Must  
Be Treated, Judge Rules

PLYMOUTH, Mass., April 19 (UPI)—A judge ruled yesterday that 2-year-old Chad Green must undergo chemotherapy for leukemia in rather than suffer "immediate and painful death" under his parents' care.

Superior Court Judge Guy Volterra issued a 30-page ruling sharply criticizing the boy's parents, Gerald and Diane Green, of Scituate, Mass., who have waged a court fight since February to keep their son from undergoing the "poisonous" treatments.

Judge Volterra said that the Greens may stop the treatment only if Chad suffers a relapse and doctors determine there is no chance for a cure.

The family's lawyer, George Donovan, said he may appeal the decision to the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The ruling was made nearly three weeks after Hingham District Judge Martha Ware ruled that the child's parents had the right to treat the youngster on their own with natural foods and juices.

the case. Judge Volterra ruled, "I find that they have totally failed to show that an alternative treatment is available. I find that their intended course of a happy but short life for the minor will only lead to immediate and painful death of the minor."

"I find their course of conduct unreasonable and against the long term best interest of the minor. I find that a rational, competent individual would unhesitatingly choose to submit to chemotherapy and that this choice, if made by the minor, would be based on his actual interests and preferences."

Judge Volterra said that medical custody of Chad will remain with the state Public Welfare Department "to insure parental compliance," but physical custody will remain with the parents.

N.H. Chief Cited  
In Access Suit

CONCORD, N.H., April 19 (AP)—The Portsmouth Clamshell Alliance, a group opposed to nuclear power, yesterday sued Gov. Meldrum Thomson and a National Guard official for not allowing it to use a National Guard armory for a dance.

The group said that it was denied equal access to government facilities for public use. It wanted to hold a dance at the armory for those who took part in the occupation of the Seabrook nuclear plant last spring.

Gov. Thomson, citing his authority as commander-in-chief of the National Guard, voided the \$100 contract that the alliance had signed to rent the armory.

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Bell Bids High Court Not to Let  
Fish Rule Out Tennessee Dam

WASHINGTON, April 19—With a plastic-encased snail darter in his hand, Attorney General Griffin Bell urged the Supreme Court yesterday to stop worrying about the 3-inch-long fish and permit a \$120-million dam project to operate in eastern Tennessee.

Mr. Bell, in presenting his argument to the court, noted that the dam was virtually completed and that the near-extinct snail darter had been given new life in a different habitat.

However, attorney Zygmunt Plater of Detroit, representing conservationists, said that permitting the dam to go into operation could "wipe the snail darter from the face of the earth." He said that the fish is useful as "an indicator of water quality."

At issue is a ruling last year by a federal appeals court that stopped work on the Tellico Dam project to prevent violation of a federal law protecting endangered species.

The Tennessee Valley Authority began constructing the dam shortly after it was authorized by Congress in 1966. In 1973, the snail darter, a previously unknown member of the perch family, was discovered living in part of the Little Tennessee River that would be inundated by the dam reservoir.

Later, Congress enacted the Endangered Species Act, forbidding federal projects that jeopardized those species. In 1975, the snail darter was added to the endangered list.

© Los Angeles Times

Drought Is Reported  
In Chinese Provinces

HONG KONG, April 19 (AP)—A drought has hit four provinces in China and officials have called for a mobilization of labor to save crops, according to radio broadcasts monitored in Hong Kong.

Broadcasts from Yunnan and Kweichow provinces in the south, Anhwei in the east and Shensi in the northeast said, "The drought is extremely serious. The party, government, army and people... must act."

'How to Beat'  
A Rap: Recipe  
Seems to Work

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, April 19—Thomas Vanda, 25, who was acquitted of a murder charge last year after pleading not guilty by reason of insanity and is expected to enter the same plea in another murder trial, has written a letter explaining how to avoid conviction by pleading insanity, according to Richard Kling, his lawyer.

Mr. Vanda's advice: Get a psychiatric examination—such as an inkblot test—and "come up with some way-out things to say as far as what those ink blots look to you, tell doctors you are hearing voices and what those voices were saying to you, such as, say those voices told you to do your crime, and act crazy" in front of the medical staff.

Mr. Vanda's lawyer said yesterday that his client had written the letter, titled "How to Beat a Murder Rap by Insanity" to a friend who is being held in prison while awaiting trial on a murder charge. The lawyer said that he had discussed the letter with the psychiatrist who had examined Mr. Vanda—and testified in court that he was insane, leading to his acquittal—and that the psychiatrist found that the letter was consistent with his earlier conclusion that Vanda was a paranoid schizophrenic.

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Tourist & Diplomat Sales

## Panama: A Merciful Close

The Senate's approval of the second Panama Canal treaty brings to a merciful close, we hope, one of the most painful and revealing diplomatic-political passages of the United States since World War II. It began 14 years ago as not much more than an unexcited effort for which U.S. power provided an acceptable cushion for failure, to update the terms of U.S. access through a vital waterway. It became, largely by virtue of the U.S. collapse in Vietnam, nothing less than a symbolic test of the nation's capacity to deal in a world it can influence but not control. It ended with a wafer-thin victory for good sense in international affairs, and for the President, but a victory achieved at no little cost to the country's standing and to the administration's standing too.

We trust that Panama will show a maturity sadly lacking in such U.S. consideration of the treaty, and accept the language the Senate added to the second treaty—language added to take the curse off the right to intervene that it wrote into the first. If Panama does, then the way is cleared for the canal to remain open to U.S. shipping and for relations with Panama and the rest of Latin America to move on.

These may seem modest gains considering the time and political capital and anxiety invested by the administration. Yet it was always true that, in diplomatic terms, there was far more to be lost by failing to modernize the relationship with Panama than there was

to be gained by carrying the new treaties through. And as ratification debate wound on for 10 weeks, it became evident that, in political terms, President Carter could not possibly lose on the treaties without calling into question his whole competence to act in foreign affairs, not to speak of his general competence as President. As the roll call began Tuesday night, Abourezk, Allen, one could be forgiven for thinking that the canal was the lesser part of it, especially for Jimmy Carter.

The final roll call had an unmistakable drama, the more so for the suspense cultivated by the senators whose votes were in doubt until they spoke up on the floor. But surely the most telling scene took place the previous day when the final compromise in the DeConcini reservation was struck—by a handful of senators, maintaining their own exclusive channel to Panama, with the administration's people standing in the corridor outside. We cannot recall a similar instance in which an administration had so lost control of a vital international negotiation, or one in which, given the administration's own erratic performance, it was probably to its advantage that it be on the outside. It goes without saying that this does not bode well for other difficult political-diplomatic negotiations in which Mr. Carter is involved. For the moment, however, it is perhaps enough to breathe a grateful sigh of relief.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Inflation Plan and Its Critics

Economic news is back on stage center in Washington now with the Panama Canal issue resolved at last. The President has unwrapped his newest anti-inflation program. The stock market has spring fever. And pressure is building for reducing the \$60 billion deficit planned in next year's federal budget.

Like other critics, G. William Miller, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has warned that unless the President cuts the deficit by \$5 billion to \$10 billion, the White House effort to slow inflation will fail.

The President's critics are concerned about changes in the economic landscape. The dollar has fallen dramatically in foreign money markets. Unemployment is lower than expected and inflation higher. The deficit for the next fiscal year suddenly seems large compared with this year.

To critics, this all adds up to the danger that inflation will get worse. They want a reduction or postponement of the \$25 billion tax cut proposed by the administration. They say this will somehow reduce inflation. We think they are wrong.

The Carter plan for fiscal 1979, with its proposed tax cut and large federal deficit, was not overly stimulative when presented in January—nor is it now. And the \$60 billion deficit only looks larger now because outlays for 1978 have been running about \$9 billion below schedule, reducing the deficit to about \$53 billion.

The rising inflation rate primarily reflects shortages of some key farm products, a recent misguided boost in the minimum wage and huge increases in medical costs. None of these will be altered one iota by a reduction of fiscal stimulus from Washington.

Such a reduction, however, would have the devilish effect of boosting unemployment—a misguided policy for an economy that is expected, after midyear, to grow so slowly that unemployment will scarcely move downward. Under such weak conditions, the President is wise to bold to a moderately stimula-

tive course and to fight inflation with a variety of selective and voluntary policies, with Robert Strauss, his newly appointed anti-inflation counselor, in the lead.

Those who yearn for a \$53 billion deficit, instead of \$60 billion are not frivolous. They are worried—and rightly so—about inflation and the dollar, unwilling to trust in Congressional restraint or in the voluntary response of business and labor to the President's planned jawboning.

They fear that the plan for a \$60 billion deficit in next year's budget is prelude to an even larger deficit, to overstimulus, to worsening inflation. They doubt that the President has the will or muscle to battle Congress if it tries to pass inflationary legislation.

We share these concerns. But the President deserves a chance to prove his mettle. It is true that he offered scant leadership in the fight against inflation during his first 15 months in Washington. He agreed too readily to the boost in the minimum wage and to the farm acreage reductions that have added to inflation. He even urged passage of an outrageously costly cargo preference bill, which Congress had the wisdom to reject.

But Carter has now taken a public pledge to change his ways. He should be held to that pledge.

If the President wants to demonstrate his sincerity about inflation and his flexibility in the face of changing events, there is a useful course of action open to him at once. He should alter the details of his tax-cut plan without altering the amount. Trade some of the proposed reduction in personal income taxes for a cut in Social Security taxes. These are scheduled to rise rapidly in the years ahead and are highly inflationary.

Such a change in the administration's plan would help reduce inflation next year. A quick and modest cut in the deficit would not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Wavering White House

The way President Carter reached his decision on the neutron bomb gives rise to serious misgivings. After urging the bombs acceptance on initially hesitant allies, he chose the moment of the acquiescence to announce postponement of production, thus openly leaving them in the lurch. Carter hopes to use his abstention from the bomb as a lever to extract concessions from Moscow, but Brezhnev has made it perfectly clear that the Russians are not prepared to give anything in return, beyond themselves desisting from building a similar weapon. As far as Moscow is concerned, the White House actions have merely confirmed the existing image of a wavering President from whom further advantages can be wrung provided the tough Soviet stand is maintained. Carter's attempts to be all things to all men have disconcerted his supporters and strengthened the determination of his opponents.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 20, 1903

PARIS—While this city had a brief respite yesterday from winter snow and chilling blasts, other points in Europe were not as equally favored. A blizzard raged all day in Berlin. Snow fell in northern Italy. But in Portugal it is far too hot and pasture lands are burning. London, however, shared the same good fortune as Paris, but it certainly has been a difficult spring.

### Charade Is Over

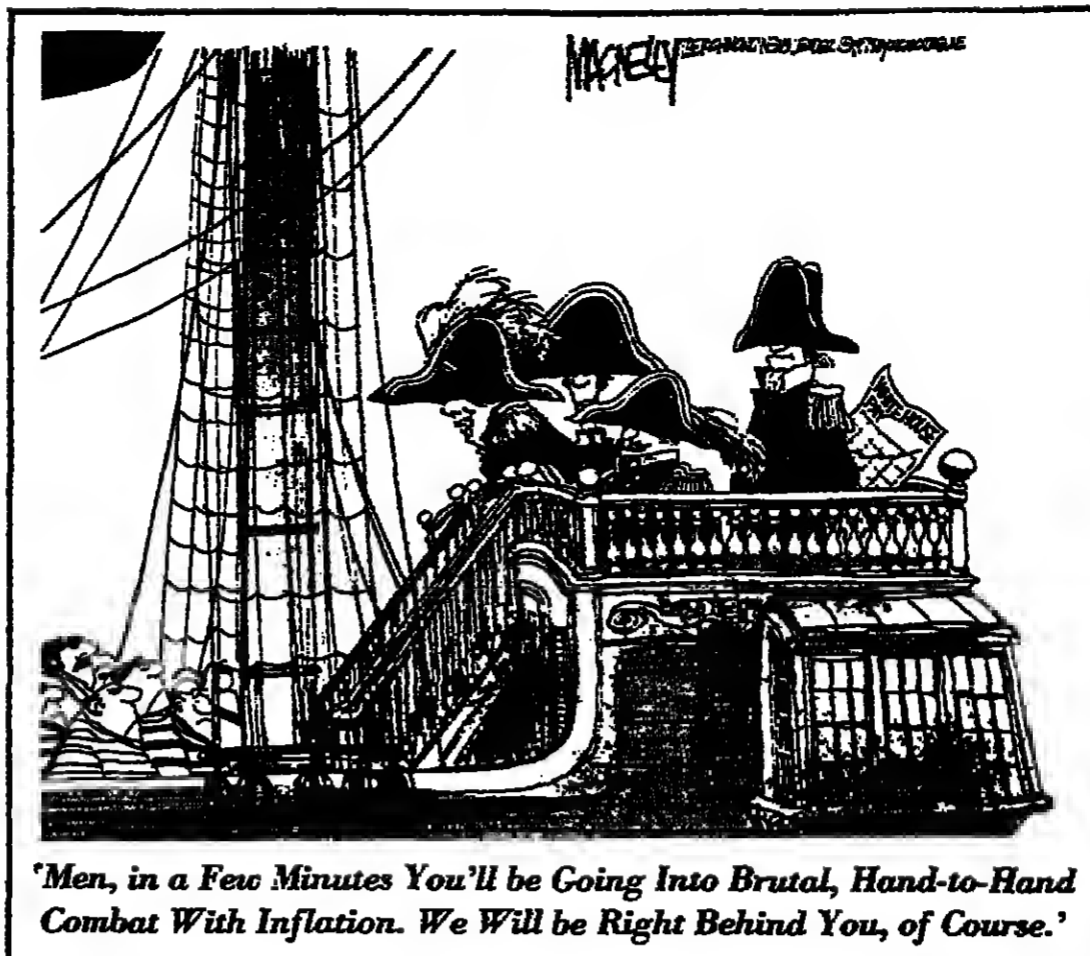
With the human rights charade at Belgrade safely over, the cameramen gone and the 400 diplomats from 35 countries dispersed at other jamborees, Mr. Brezhnev is setting about the dissidents who were a thorn in his flesh while the show lasted. Particularly savage sentences are being imposed on those brave souls who, hoping to make some contribution to the pressures on the Soviet government to fulfill its pledges at Helsinki, formed human rights committees to draw attention to abuses. Sentences of 10-15 years in the labor camps are being handed down, often with five years or so in Siberian exile and no chance of a rest cure there, or preparing a revolution, or getting away or going abroad, as Lenin and others were able to do in the relatively easy-going days of the czars. The Gulag Archipelago described by Solzhenitsyn is a growth industry.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1928

LONDON—The latest news is that Paul Robeson is here and about to open in the stage version of Edna Ferber's "Showboat." He was in Paris not long ago but had to leave suddenly for the United States because of the serious illness of his wife, who is now much better. Another celebrity, Sinclair Lewis is divorced and may make his home in Europe, either in Paris or Berlin.



## On Global Terrorism...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The tragedy of former Premier Aldo Moro of Italy is a startling reminder of the fragility of all civilized nations. They are worrying these days about classic wars of invasion across national borders, and they debate endlessly over cruise missiles, backfire bombers and a variety of other weapons that can kill fleets of tanks. But in the last quarter of the century, the tyranny of desperate minorities may also be a major threat to world order.

There are now new forms of warfare loose in the world. Kidnappings of prominent political and business officials, skyjacking of planes on the airways of the world; proxy wars in Africa by Soviet mercenary soldiers out of Cuba; and blackmail, terrorism and the taking of innocent hostages.

The Moro Case is only a symbol of the problem. Secretary of State Vance, while wandering through Africa, was equally vulnerable to this terror. When President Carter goes abroad, he takes along a bulletproof car. Vice President Mondale, when he goes to Southeast Asia in the next few days, will do the same.

### Security

When you go into any U.S. embassy overseas these days, you are met, not by a Foreign Service officer or a pretty smiling hostess, but by a Marine guard, who has more manners than guns. Every U.S. ambassador abroad, when he ventures out to lunch in capitals that have political problems with the United States, has to be concerned about his safety and the security of his wife and children.

Even in Washington, when the Iranian ambassador leaves his embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, he goes in a convoy of security guards to protect him from aggrieved Iranian students, and if you go to lunch here with Israeli officials, they pick their table very carefully and have one or two security guards discreetly placed in the room. So what we are seeing is a very troubling thing: The entire diplomatic community is living under the dominion of fear.

Perhaps more important, we are probably not at the end but only at the beginning of this tyranny of militant minorities. The more people crowd into the cities of the world, the more vulnerable cities become to the sabotage of desperate political organizations like the Red Brigades.

### Terrorize

For example, any terrorist group, no matter how small, that knows what manholes to go down to get at the electrical guts or switches of any major city, can terrorize the industrial and personal life of that city. And as we move into the age of nuclear electric power, as we are bound to do as petroleum supplies run out, the problem of sabotage is likely to become more serious.

Terrorists can create confusion if they can capture Moro in Rome or U.S. businessmen in Argentina, or invade the West German embassy in Stockholm, but if they can control a nuclear energy factory, or even a railroad train carrying nuclear wastes, they can hold whole cities and countries for ransom.

In that event, they can threaten to dump nuclear wastes into the harbor of Stockholm or the rivers of West Germany and pollute them for generation. This is not a crazy speculation: It is a practical possibility every country dealing with modern terrorists is now having to face.

One of the hopeful things about all this is that there are an increasing number of problems that no nation can resolve by itself. They cannot deal with terror on the international airways, unless they agree to refuse asylum to the skyjackers. They cannot protect the health of their peoples unless they agree to stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. They cannot avoid a new arms race in outer space or under the seas unless they negotiate some rules in the interest of all nations.

This is, hopefully, what Mr. Vance will be talking to Brezhnev and Gromyko about in Moscow this week. Not only about the control of nuclear weapons, but about

the control of terrorism, about the use of Cuban troops in Ethiopia, Angola, and elsewhere in Africa.

He will be trying to find out whether the Moscow government is really serious about trying to work with Washington for a new peaceful order in the world, or whether Moscow wants to go on using the Cubans to dominate the strategic naval lines around the Horn of Africa.

### Controls

The official view in Washington, if I understand it, is that both the United States and the Soviet Union have more to gain by agreeing to control terrorism and cooperating in Africa than by financing the terrorists and getting into a serious

confrontation in Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

It is not at all sure that Vance and Brezhnev will be able to agree. The Communists are making progress in Italy. The terrorists in that country are creating so much chaos that Moscow thinks they will prevail in the end, but Vance is likely to be very severe on this point.

The Carter administration is at a very critical point in both its domestic and foreign policy. It is watching this Vance mission very carefully. It is trying to say to Moscow that what happened to Mr. Moro could happen to anybody, that chaos threatens all nations and that the time has come to look at the problem of arms, money, trade and terrorism in a totally different way.

## ...And Role of Media

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Is there safety in silence? Or all the news that's fit to print? In other words should newspapers and TV give terrorist incidents the prominence they do? No, say an increasing number of voices. Not if it is going to make these marginal revolutionaries seem larger than life.

In Italy were the debate is now at its most vigorous, following the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, L'Unita, the principal Communist newspaper, is reported as criticizing radio and television for becoming "a sounding board for the terrorist raving messages." In the United States in December, 1976, following the Hanjin take-over of a federal building, complete with hostages the police chief of the District of Columbia warned that if the media refused to cooperate there would have to be a strict code of conduct imposed on them.

In Britain, Merlyn Rees, the home secretary, has started talks with newspapers to draw up a code of practice for the coverage of terrorist incidents. His decision was partly influenced by a front-page lead in the Daily Telegraph reporting the planned assault of West German commandos on the Lufthansa airliner hijacked to Mogadishu.

### Plea Ignored

According to Andrew Graham-Yooll, writing in a recent issue of Index, the Daily Telegraph editors ignored a plea by the West German authorities, flashed by wire services to refrain from reporting the imminent attack. They said the news reports might be picked up by the terrorists and so sabotage the attempt. The Telegraph in deciding to disregard the plea said the terrorists were unlikely to read the Telegraph, and anyway Reuters had already carried the story itself earlier in the evening.

In fact news blackouts are well established in a number of Western countries. When last September the West German industrialist Hannes Martin Schleyer was kidnapped, (and later murdered) the Bonn government requested the media not to reveal information for fear it would help the terrorists. Most of the West German media complied. At the time the government spokesman Klaus Bolling criticized the term "ban." Now on reflection he accepts it.

In Britain and Ireland there has been a long debate on whether to report the statements of the IRA. For a period the BBC refused to broadcast verbatim interviews with IRA leaders. In more recent years the restriction has been lifted. In

Ireland the policy has been more rigorous. Conor Cruise O'Brien, until last year the Irish minister of posts and telegraphs, told me recently that while he was in office he imposed on Irish television a vigorous ban on all interviews with the IRA provisionals.

### Tightrope

O'Brien, who is now editor-in-chief of the Observer, argues that there are "times to be published and be damned and times not to be...there's too much pussyfooting—if I see a terrorist's face on television I ask myself why is he there?—because he can order the death of human beings. It doesn't matter a damn what the interviewer says. The terrorist registers a hit, just as he does when he kills people...We're riding a bicycle along a tightrope. We can't answer it quoting J.S. Mills."

But are government bans effective? A Munich political scientist, Heinrich Oberreuter, made a comparative study of reports on the Schleyer case in five major dailies and three weeklies. He concluded that practically all the relevant facts, as subsequently published in the government's own report of the case, had already appeared in newspaper articles, although they had not been broadcast on the airwaves. Oberreuter attributed this to competition between newspapers. Moreover, given the proliferation of news broadcasts from countless international radio stations a completely effective news ban could only be operated in totalitarian states.

When I put this argument to O'Brien he replied that he had come to a different conclusion. He had had first-hand experience of a similar situation when the IRA provisionals kidnapped the Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema. RTE, the Irish network, were reporting the intimate movements of the police. "So we told RTE the terrorists had a radio and they stopped the broadcasts." In this case, of course RTE was the key station.

Other stations, even the BBC, were not covering the event with the same detail.

### Slippery Slope

Effective or not, government bans put the freedom of the press on a slippery slope. As Graham-Yooll says: "If an official request for self-censorship is heeded once, there is a cheer all round at the good example set. If official whim is accepted several times, it is no longer a request but becomes an expected code of practice. If the code is breached the editor defaults and the code becomes an order." He concludes: "Why tempt the devil?"

Is there a middle way? And editor's charter perhaps? Editors themselves informally consulted and deciding among themselves a code of conduct. Or a government code which is left to the good sense of editors to implement or not as they see fit? Perhaps in the end the question is why do the press any give violence of any kind so much coverage? If the press were less wedded to the sudden, the jerk, the sharp break in continuity and more to the incremental, the substantive, the undramatic, maybe the problem of its own accord would fall into place.

## Kremlin's Stance On SALT Prospects

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union shares the hopes that the visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow will give an impulse to the talks on the limitation of strategic arms. Indeed, the SALT-2 negotiations are long in need of a boost to bring them to a successful conclusion, especially since there are all prerequisites for such a finale.

It can already be said that the documents being prepared are mostly agreed upon and finalized. Thanks largely to the Soviet Union's patient and constructive stand, the talks were successfully returned to the lines laid down in Vladivostok in 1974. Fundamental solutions have been found for some of the remaining questions, and the range of provisions not yet fully agreed upon for the future pact has been greatly narrowed. However, there being no agreement yet, it is worth pondering why this is so.

### A Trend

Following the course of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the past few months, it was easy to notice a certain trend: The more distinct the prospect of the agreement became, the more virulent grew the attacks on it and the more formidable obstacles were raised in its way. And such barriers were erected not by the Soviet Union. The bitter attack on the SALT-2 agreement was mounted and continues now in the United States, where many influential politicians came forward ready to bury the future agreement before it was born. A variety of "arguments" are put forward against limiting the strategic arms race. Many attempts are made to discredit the idea of accord between the Soviet Union and the United States, together with persistent calls to build up the U.S. military potential. And not only calls are being made.

The SALT-2 talks proceed in an atmosphere where U.S. military circles are giving practical consideration to the development of the latest systems of MX intercontinental mobile missiles, and where it has been decided to deploy Cruise missiles which it may be recalled are one of the main obstacles to agreement. We will not discuss here in detail neutron weapons which Washington would like to offer as a bargaining proposition at the talks with the Soviet Union or in other words to use them as a means of pressure to extort from it some "concessions." We shall ask only one question: If the yet unresolved and extremely complicated problems of strategic arms limitation are compounded by others due to the development in the United States of new kinds of weapons, will that help to advance the limitation of strategic arms?

### U.S. Stance

Soviet people, as indeed wide sections of public opinion in many other countries, are under the impression that all these artificial difficulties on the way to the SALT-2 agreement serve the interests only of certain circles in the United States which are interested in stepping up, rather than slowing down the arms race. In such circumstances, a great deal depends on the position taken by the administration in Washington. Their spokesmen have often said that the new agreement will give the Soviet Union no "advantages" over the United States. These spokesmen have often declared that conclusion of such an agreement is a major objec-

tive of the United States and is in its national interests. Why then have these declarations not led to practical steps?

The reason is that the U.S. government is both indecisive and inconsistent. It continually looks back over its shoulder at the circles which were against the SALT agreement from the beginning and which are doing everything they can to thwart it and to get their hands free for an uncontrolled missile-nuclear arms race. That is the reason why the U.S. side repeatedly made attempts during the talks to amend in its favor or to call into question what was agreed on earlier. Only a desire to gain unilateral advantages for the United States can explain the continued attempts at the talks to erode somehow, for instance, the understanding reached on limitations on Cruise missiles or to impose unjustified limitations of Soviet missiles while leaving the United States full freedom of action for modernizing and creating new types of all components of strategic arms.

### Inconsistent

An indication that the U.S. side is inconsistent is also provided, in our eyes, by the attempts to "link" the destiny of the SALT agreement with the solution of other political problems and with developments in some parts of the world, as for example, in the case when the Soviet Union demonstrated its solidarity with the people of Ethiopia in its struggle against Somali aggression. In addition to saying that such "linkage" is quite out of place when it comes to an agreement in which the Soviet Union is interested to the equal extent with the United States, it can be emphasized that the "linkage" these circles no water at all. If you tie into one knot all the various and complicated world problems, you will solve none of them.

So the future of the SALT-2 agreement now greatly depends on the position and steps of the United States. Without Washington clearly understanding that the Soviet Union will not accept equal violation of the principle of equal security of the sides, without the United States taking reciprocal steps, the remaining questions cannot be solved. Moreover, further delays and all sorts of maneuvers around the talks may only lead to losing the chance of agreement. It is high time to move from indecision, uncertainty and vacillations due to internal political strife in the United States to practical steps aimed at solving one of the key problems of our time. There is no doubt that if the U.S. side adopts a constructive course, Soviet-U.S. contacts on the limitation of strategic arms will be fruitful and hopes for the conclusion of an agreement so vital for the security of both countries will become a reality.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political observer/the highest journalistic title in the Soviet Union) of the state radio and television network. He regularly appears on Soviet television with analysis of all aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, and has written extensively for all leading Soviet journals. His articles have also appeared in many U.S. papers. Prior to becoming a political observer, Mr. Druzhinin had for many years served as head of the Washington bureau of the Soviet radio and television network. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Letters

### Critical Point

In reprinting my article, "North Sea Oil—Not a SALT-2 (HIT April 15) there is an important typo that needs correction. A critical decimal point has dropped out in the ninth paragraph. The sentence reads as follows: "Moreover, despite stagnant industrial production (only some 2.5 percent above 1970), imports remain very high." Actually, the index of British industrial production in January was 102.9, up from 102.3 in December, but down from 103.2 a year earlier. A 25 percent increase since 1970 (all these numbers are based on 1970-100) would be quite respectable in today's sad world. Unfortunately for Britain, that is about what the country's competitors like the United States, the Netherlands, France and even Italy have done.

EDMUND STILLMAN.

Paris.

### Mideast Argument

Ido Dissentschik (HIT, April 3) rightly says that Mr. Begin is incapable of adjusting himself to the idea of a compromise which could give Israel peace with the Palestinians. It must follow that if the Israelis actually want peace they should set about getting rid of Mr. Begin as soon as possible.

But I find it harder to follow Mr.

Dissentschik when he argues that Israel needs concussion bombs "to reduce casualties when attempting to break through three-mile-deep minefields." Where are these minefields and why should Israel want to break through them and how would possession of concussion bombs help to neutralize the mines anyway?

Presumably, Mr. Dissentschik is thinking of minefields along one of the other of the borders between Israel and the neighboring Arab states. If so, he seems to be envisaging a situation in which Israel would wish to cross one of those frontiers to launch one more attack on a neighboring Arab state.

If that is indeed what he has in mind, I feel sure that the rest of us would be strongly against giving Israel any encouragement to engage in further aggression.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

London.

### Proxmire's Rent

Re the article on the invasion of Sen. Proxmire's office in Washington by Americans protesting the overseas tax bill (HIT, April 13): I think I can correct Sen. Proxmire's error concerning who pays his rent. It is not he, as stated, but rather the U.S. taxpayers.

CAROLYN BUCHA.

Paris.

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MEDIEVAL CYCLE—Phil Gruwell (left) and Brian Lewis take some time out from their classes at Oregon State University at Corvallis for a bit of jousting with one-wheeled steeds.

### Site of Israeli Solar Pond Test

## Sodom May Make New Name in Energy

By Dial Torgerson

SODOM, Israel, April 19—The sun blazes on the rocky Dead Sea shoreline. Near the site of the ancient biblical city of Sodom, it soaks into a two-acre depression lined with black, synthetic rubber.

Soon the depression will be partially filled with brine from the Dead Sea to become a solar pond, the newest solar-energy system to be tried by a country that already is leading the world in the use of solar power.

By tapping the heat gathered by the pond, engineers will be able to

produce enough energy to heat and cool a 2,200-room hotel being built nearby.

Israeli scientists believe that it will be the first solar pond in the world generating energy for practical use, although other nations are experimenting with the process.

Beyond the solar pond at Sodom lies a 50-square-mile evaporation basin used by a nearby plant as a source of chemicals extracted from Dead Sea water. With improved technology, scientists say, the basin could become a big solar pond capable of supplying the electricity needs of a town.

Beyond the dikes that set off the evaporating basin lies the 50-mile-long Dead Sea. According to a study, the sea could be turned into a solar pond that could supply more electricity than Israel needs.

"It's not science fiction," said Michael Bar-Shany, consulting engineer on the project. "It's the muse of the future."

### Costs More

A two-acre pond such as the one being built at Sodom costs much more than a heating and air-conditioning system that uses electricity from the nearest power pole.

But in a country such as Israel—which uses oil to generate the electricity carried by the power pole, has no oil of its own and depends on oil supplies easily interrupted by international politics—solar energy is worth the expense. Since the 1973 oil embargo, a crash program to develop solar energy has been under way.

Nowhere else does such a high proportion of the population—one-fourth of all Israelis—use solar energy to heat hot water for homes. Flat, mirror-like sun collectors face the southern sun on the rooftops of 250,000 Israeli homes and apartments. They supply the equivalent of 2.5 per cent of Israel's electricity. Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai hopes to raise that to 5 per cent in five years.

Installation costs about three times as much as electric water heaters. But after five years, the system pays for itself.

### Applications

The solar pond provides hot water, too, but in such quantities and at such high temperatures—almost boiling—it can be used for applications much more sophisticated than warming bath water.

For example, solar pond heat energy can be converted into cooling energy through the absorption method used by gas-flame refrigerators. On the Dead Sea, where a Las Vegas-like spa is planned, an acre of solar pond could provide enough refrigerant to keep 100 rooms cool in temperatures of 120 degrees F.

Solar pond heat energy also can be used to heat a low-boiling-point liquid, which in a gaseous state can be used to drive turbines to produce electricity.

The oval pond looks like a 6-foot-deep reservoir. It will differ from a regular reservoir only in that the water will be warmer on the bottom.

Hot water, like hot air, rises, so natural ponds are warmest on the surface. The water gives off heat to the atmosphere, then sinks, replacing warmer water from below.

A solar pond has salt water on the bottom, with a layer of fresh water on top. The fresh water, being lighter, stays on top. The sun warms salt water cannot rise and thus stores its heat.

In a place as warm as the Dead Sea, which has only a handful of cloudy days a year and an average year-round temperature of 74 degrees F, water near the boiling point can be pumped day and night from the bottom layer of the pond.

The brine will be run through a heat exchanger—mingled coils carrying fresh and salt water—so that pure water can be used in heating and cooling systems instead of salt water.

© Los Angeles Times

## 4 Die, 70 Hurt As Tornadoes Hit U.S. South

MONTICELLO, Miss., April 19 (AP)—Tornadoes struck throughout the South Monday and yesterday, killing four persons and injuring more than 70.

It sounded like a big jumbo jet when it landed—then it was just quiet, said Gary Thornton of Forest Grove Community near Monticello. Four of Thornton's relatives were killed when a tornado destroyed their house. A car and a small truck that had been parked in front of the house were blown 200 feet away.

Two tornadoes hit the area of Monroeville, Ala., yesterday and at least 30 persons were hospitalized. About 20 houses were destroyed, officials said. The first tornado hit a trailer park, damaging 24 mobile homes.

Summer homes in the Mississippi River Delta were severely damaged. Officials at Mississippi Power & Light Co. said that eight employees were injured when a tornado hit the construction site of Grand Gulf Nuclear Plant northwest of Port Gibson.

Nine persons were injured in Shreveport, La., when a tornado blew over several houses. In Arkansas, a pair of tornadoes damaged buildings, ruptured gas lines and caused minor injuries.

## FASHION Promoting The English Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 19 (IHT)—It is a bleak, cloudy, spring-will-never-come kind of day in London. But there are 75 miniature laurel trees lined up in a West End Street, their branches tied with bright pink and blue ribbons. They serve no apparent purpose except to cheer the passerby, who do not have a clue what they are about, except that they are fun.

They are also Percy Savage's way of celebrating London's fashion week and to beat the drum for his own fashion fair, which is going on from the later continental to Les Ambassadeurs.

For Mr. Savage, fashion has been a long-running love affair and his total involvement has brought him international fame even if, at times, it has put him on the verge of financial chaos. But where other people think in terms of dollars and cents, the flamboyant Mr. Savage commands a fantasy decor of orchids and bananas and has Princess Margaret to open up his London Collections Fair. "The first royal in history ever to open a fashion show," he said with a why-not sort of pride.

That was last spring, and Mr. Savage, major stockholder of a firm called Fashion Promotions, has been doing a remarkable job rounding up British designers, a slow-moving and difficult lot at best.

### The Ringmaster

Although he was born on a farm in the Australian bush, Mr. Savage looks and acts more like the ringmaster at Barnum and Bailey. Dressed in immaculate white (even in January) or total black, the flamboyant Mr. Savage works hard on his twice-a-year fairs, which have become a must on the fashion calendar. But for people doing the rounds realize how much love and effort has gone into it.

Mr. Savage, for instance, would never hire ready-made stands. Instead, he starts with 36 tons of wood and has the stands made according to his designs. He then has lighting expert Janet Turner, who has done the Louvre and the Tate Museum among other things, to do the lighting for him.

Finally, he makes the whole thing come alive with a floral theme adapted to the collections and the seasons. For spring fashions, he had a decor of bananas and orchids and banded all the stands and stairways with masses of pretty white daisies. Last weekend, with the fall collections under way, he had giant ears of wheat and



London fashion ringmaster Percy Savage.

columns draped with red autumn leaves—at a cost of at least \$10,000.

But, as he said, "I love flowers." Although he has noticeably changed the London fashion scene, Mr. Savage is relatively new here. He really learned the ropes in Paris, where he arrived in the late forties to study art on a government grant. He soon found out that painting would not pay and became a fabric designer at Lanvin's. But soon, his drive and enthusiasm had him setting up a public relations department at Lanvin's—which was then called pompously "Publicité et Propagande"—and he was the first to take pictures for magazines.

"Rather unheard of in these days," he said. "Because people didn't photograph fashion at that stage. It just wasn't done. Publicity was very vulgar."

Mr. Savage did a marvelous job for Lanvin for nine years, then moved over to Ricci for three years and finally opened his own firm. But in the meantime, he became one of the key figures in the Paris fashion world, the only PR man to be on the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture's board.

One of the many projects he helped with was the founding of a Paris-based debutantes' ball, after the Queen of England stopped the debut presentation at Buckingham Palace.

"We stepped in and invited rich parents all over the world to send

their daughters to be presented at a big ball at Versailles. We had all the sons of princely families and here we were selling French fashion—and French ties."

Now firmly anchored in London, Mr. Savage has turned himself totally to promoting English designers, who, he said, "don't know how to promote themselves, how to advertise. None of them goes abroad to see how the others do it. They've got to be more with it and in the rhythm of today."

### Austerity Years

Mr. Savage, who does everything with considerable panache, partly understands why the British act so meekly. "They've been brought up after the war, during the austerity years, when it was sinful even to put on a drop of perfume. They've got to learn a sense of extravagance," he said.

His own extravagant ways have paid off. When Mr. Savage took on the International three years ago, he booked the ballroom (at a financial risk of \$100,000) without a single firm commitment. Today, he has to hire the adjoining Royal Aeronautical Club and Les Ambassadeurs because, with 130 exhibitors and more on the waiting list, he simply ran out of space.

His forthcoming New York show also has him risking some \$75,000 of his own company's money to make it all work out in the end.

## More Are Lawyers But Barriers Remain

## Women Changing U.S. Legal Profession

By Tom Goldstein

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 19 (NYT)—In the late 1950s, when Prof. Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a student at Harvard Law School, "women were not looked upon as people who should be there," she recalled. Furthermore, professors' offices would not assign women lawyers to criminal cases, only a handful of women taught law and the pace-setting law firms wanted no women at all.

When Prof. Ginsburg, who teaches at Columbia University Law School, entered in 1956, there were 30 women students at Harvard Law School. Now there are 394.

Across the country, as law school enrollments have climbed, probably the greatest change in the last decade has been the influx of women. Of the country's 118,463 law students, 32,934 are women. That is 10 times the number of women enrolled 10 years ago and nearly as many as the total number of law students 25 years ago.

"What is happening is that the legal profession is being transformed, and for the better," Albert Sacks, dean of the Harvard Law School, told 300 women law students and graduates last weekend. They gathered here to mark the 25th anniversary of Harvard Law School's first graduating class to include women.

Of the 460,000 practicing lawyers in the United States, almost 40,000

are women, and in contrast to the days when Prof. Ginsburg was a student, women are now routinely prosecuting, counseling and teaching.

Still, there are areas where gains can still be made, like the following:

●Harvard, the country's largest law school, has only one woman professor and slightly less than a quarter of its students are women, which is fewer than most other law schools have. In its catalogue, Harvard lists a \$790 prize that shall go to a prospective male student best fitted "by intellect, character and physique" to be influenced by the example of Endicott Peabody Saltwater, an 1897 graduate of the law school.

●By and large, women lawyers have yet to crack the legal bastions of white male conservatism: the partnerships in Wall Street and Park Avenue firms in New York City and in large corporate firms elsewhere.

●Some women law graduates still complain that they are not treated on an equal footing with men, either in law school or afterward, although they acknowledge that the days of blatant discrimination are past.

"For those of you who are still students," wrote a 1977 woman graduate, "contrary to popular belief and Harvard propaganda, life is better, and one hell of a lot less sexist, outside those ivy walls than inside."

She was writing anonymously for a directory of the 1,000 women who have graduated from the Harvard Law School in the last quarter century. But her view is not necessarily the prevailing one.

### Government Work

Until the last few years, courtroom doors were virtually shut to women lawyers, no matter where they worked. The few women who did graduate from law school went into government work, became law librarians or were relegated to such

fields as trusts and estates, where contact with clients was limited. But in recent years, scores of women lawyers have joined major New York law firms as associates, with starting salaries of at least \$25,000, and many said their treatment was the same as that of the male lawyers.

Even so, women have not reached the most responsible positions in the New York firms, which are still the big drawing card for male and female graduates of the top law schools, or in the most prominent firms elsewhere. Of 750 or so partners in New York City's 20 largest firms, fewer than two dozen are women.

Dean Sacks of Harvard pointed out in an interview that relatively few women graduates have reached the point, seven or eight years out of law school, where partnership is considered.

"It will have to come," he said. "The pressure is hydraulic."

### Tribute to George Cukor

HOLLYWOOD, April 19 (UPI)—Director George Cukor will be honored by New York's Film Society of Lincoln Center at a tribute April 30 in recognition of his many film classics. Among them are "The Philadelphia Story," "David Copperfield," "Camille," "A Double Life," "The Women," "My Fair Lady," "Gaslight" and "Born Yesterday."

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## DINING

## Open Door, Open Mind In London Hotel Kitchen

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, April 19 (IHT)—The Capital Hotel, a small and smart hotel conveniently located near Harrods, is a deliberate effort in obsolescence, based on a "bucking the times" approach.

The hotel opened in 1971 with only 60 rooms (23 singles, 34 doubles and three double suites), which should be the epitome of the uneconomical. Its restaurant can accommodate only 30 diners and everything is cooked to order. Everything about the Capital is the antithesis of what is probably taught about viability in contemporary hotel management schools, yet it is a go-go affair.

There is no paradox, according to Scots-born owner David Levin, who reckons that perfection is conceivable only on a wee scale.

When he started, the iconoclastic Levin banked on a young British chef, Richard Sheppard, who had done a stretch of service at La Reserve in Beaulieu. Sheppard became such a star in London that when he transferred last year to the big new Langan's Brasserie, some gourmets predicted a demise for the Capital's classy little dining room.

The urbane Levin, who himself worked in 36 kitchens in Britain and on the Continent, simply upgraded the assistant chef, Bryan Turner.

### Two Kinds of Chefs

Turner was equal to the challenge and furthermore proved that being born British does not necessarily mean being born without a palate. Levin observed that in his own experience, "There are two kinds of chefs in a kitchen: the ones who know something and will teach you nothing and the ones who know nothing and will teach you everything."

As far as the Capital's kitchen is concerned, the boss ("usually he is the biggest problem in any hotel," says Levin) maintains a policy of open door and open mind. An unofficial adviser is no less a figure than Elizabeth David, a friend who drops by to eat two or three times a week. Miss David—author of classics on French, Italian, Mediterranean and traditional English food—racks among the most universally respected authorities in the gastronomic world.

The disappearance of London's historic markets like Covent Garden for vegetables and Billingsgate for fish is a blow to purists like Miss David, Levin and Turner. The

old face-to-face system allowed restaurateurs possibilities of comparative shopping, both for quality and for price.

To avoid the increasing impersonality in obtaining primary ingredients, the trio is sniffing out suppliers at the source. So far, they have unearthed farmers willing to bring butter, cream, eggs and cheese to the Capital. Fish is coming down straight from a Norfolk port. A retired London barman is cultivating strawberries and cucumbers on his own patch in the country. Another supplier raises free-range chickens, which he sells direct in the Capital. To keep himself in herbs, Turner grows his own rosemary, parsley and sage. This is but a beginning and he plans a half-dozen other varieties. Two young ladies who live in the suburbs, Angela and Yvonne, make the Capital's mints and marzipan in their home kitchen.

### No Complaints

In general, Levin and Turner have no complaints about the high quality of Cornish butter, Scottish salmon and Welsh lamb.

"We can operate like this because we are small," Levin said over a plate of deep-fried fresh sardines. "We are proud of our efforts," he added, "but I'm not at all happy over the situation."

He sighed for the good old days when you could go to Covent Garden and haggle over the price of asparagus. "Now there will be a controlled attempt to maintain them at top season prices."

Despite contemporary difficulties, the Capital offers a neatly balanced menu ranging from charcoal-broiled meat and lamb to such esoterics as a mousseline of scallops with a cream of sea urchins and a sherbet of fine champagne to clear the palate. An English specialty rarely met with elsewhere is the Omelette Arnold Bennett, an omelette of fresh country eggs rolled over a creamy filling of smoked haddock.

An explanation on the menu states, "If by chance a dish on this menu is unavailable, it is only because we were unable to obtain elements rigorously fresh enough to prepare it today."

Restaurant of the Capital Hotel, Basil Street, Knightsbridge, London SW 5. Tel: 589 5171. Average price: £8 to £10.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 19 (IHT)—

This is how the New York Times critic rate new films:

"A Woman of Paris," written, produced and directed by Charlie Chaplin, was first released in 1923.

But, according to Janet Maslin, it "feels as if it were made just yesterday."

It stars Edna Mayhew as a country girl who ends up very rich in Paris with an equally rich lover, Adolphe Menjou, and who learns the hard way to appreciate simplicity and honesty.

"The wisdom really does seem boundless; so do the affection and generosity with which Mr. Chaplin presents his characters," Maslin calls the performance an "uninterrupted series of perfect vignettes."

And Chaplin "gets one wonderfully witty malapropism out of the incongruity of upper-class pretensions and the bestial side of anyone's nature."

"Joseph Andrews" is a "funny, stylish, infinitely cheerful film," Vincent Canby says. Directed by Henry Fielding's novel about the adventures of an innocent serving boy who "must fight off all sorts of lewd advances and whose triumph is one of true virtue."

The film stars Peter Firth in the title role and Ann-Margret as his lecherous employer. The film "contains more great character performances than any film I've seen in years. It's one of the few movies around now that truly lifts the spirits, not only because it is so good humored but also because the humor is laced with so much wit and wisdom."

3 Nations Will Send 'Official' Art to U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Officially endorsed an from the Soviet Union, Poland and Bulgaria will be exhibited at an international art fair here May 3-8.

Sponsors of the show, called ART 78, said it was the first time that contemporary art from the three countries would be shown and offered for sale to the United States under official auspices.

WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International new york - chicago - palm beach Beverly hills - paris

MILINKOV primitive paintings First exhibition In Paris

Impressionists, post-impressionists 2, avenue matignon Tel. 225.70.74 mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V Hôtel George V - 723.54.00

MICHEL-HENRY SEBIRE - SIMBARI 31, av. George V - Paris 8° daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

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## Growth Seen Below W. German Target

COLOGNE, April 19 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's gross national product can only be expected to grow at a 2.5-percent real annual rate in 1978, practically unchanged from the 2.4-percent rate achieved in 1977 and a full point below the government's target of 3.5 percent, the Cologne Economic Institute said today.

In its latest report, the institute also said the country's trade surplus will decline 2.5 billion Deutsche marks in 1978 from the 38.4 billion DM last year, due to the mark's rise on foreign exchanges and sluggish growth in world trade. The drop in the surplus also accounts for 0.5-percent cut in the country's rate of growth.

The growth rate as now forecast will not be enough to lower unemployment in the year, the report added.

The institute, which is supported by West German companies and industrial associations, said the only favorable aspect on the economic front is likely to be a slowing of the cost-of-living increase to 3.3 percent this year from 3.9 percent last year.

## BASF Profit Drops 36% In Year, Cuts Dividend

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, April 19 (AP-DJ)—BASF world group's net profit dropped 36 percent in 1977 and the board will recommend a cut in the dividend to six Deutsche marks a share from 8.50 DM the previous year, the company said today.

The nation's second largest chemical concern said after earnings fell to 388 million DM from 607 million DM the previous year. Parent-company net fell 21 percent to 281 million DM from 356 million DM the previous year.

The concern had reported in late March that world group turnover virtually stagnated in 1977, rising only 0.8 percent to 21.15 billion DM from 20.94 billion DM.

The company also announced that it has agreed to buy out Dow Chemical's 50-percent share in Dow Badische Co., producer of chemicals and man-made fibers which last year had sales of \$323 million. Terms of the purchase were not disclosed.

## Burmah Oil Loss

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—Burmah Oil had a post-tax loss of \$6.623 million in 1977 compared with a \$9.098-million loss the previous year.

## Social, Ethical Issues as Important as Profits

### Companies Told to Be More Responsive

By Leonard Silk  
NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—Rejecting the classic concept that a corporation's sole aim is to make as much profit as possible within the law, the American Assembly—a group of U.S. leaders in business, labor, education and other professions—said that companies "must respond to the needs and expectations of shareholders and other claimants, such as consumers, employees and the community."

The assembly is an affiliate of Columbia University founded as a forum for making recommendations to solve critical public issues. Spurred by memories of recent corporate scandals, it voiced a common desire for reform of "corporate governance"—the various influences that determine what a corporation does and does not do and should and should not do.

The group agreed that companies often lag in recognizing the significance of new voices in the community, and that corporations "can and should improve their responsiveness in addressing social and ethical questions." Boards of directors have a primary role in interpreting society's expectations and standards for management, the assembly says, stressing ways to insure that boards play that role rather than simply reflect the views and interests of a corporation's management.

**Profit Compatible**  
In the long run, the group maintained, profit and social responsibility are compatible.

The report of the 54th assembly held last week—still close enough in time to reflect anger over various scandals, ranging from illegal corporate contributions to former President Nixon's re-election campaign to bribes overseas—expressed dislike for centralized government power as a remedy for concentrated private power within the corporation. It stressed ideas for nongovernmental oversight by groups like directors and auditors, industry efforts at self-regulation and changes in management practice.

"But if private initiatives fail," the report says, "the issues of corporate governance are important enough that government will have to address them."

The majority of board members should come from outside corporate management, "unencum-

## MITI Says Japan Eyes Buying Gold State Would Finance Industrial Stockpile

TOKYO, April 19 (Reuters)—Japan is considering a plan to build a stockpile of gold for industrial use in an effort to reduce the country's large current-account surplus, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today.

The plan, still in a formative stage, aims at setting up a semi-official organization which would receive dollar loans from the nation's growing external reserves through the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the spokesman said.

The organization would buy gold in London, Zurich and other markets for stockpiling at the expense and risk of the Japanese government, which would also bear the cost of interest payments, he said.

Demand for industrial gold here is \$5 tons a year, while public interest in gold as an investment has been increasing, the spokesman said.

The ministry is also working out a plan to stockpile rare metals, including nickel and molybdenum, as emergency imports, using external reserves subject to government approval, he said.

However, Finance Ministry officials said stockpiling gold would be ill-advised, even for industrial use, because it would tend to cause gold prices to rise and depreciate the dollar further against the yen.

In other news, Bank of Japan governor Teichiro Morinaga said he sees no major change in business trends because both business fixed investment and personal consumption remain stagnant.

## U.K. Banks Lift Lending Rates

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—Britain's major commercial banks announced today a uniform increase of one percentage point in their base lending rates to 7.5 percent.

Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Midland also boosted the rate of interest they pay on deposits to 4 from 3 percent.

The moves followed a surprise one-point jump in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 7.5 percent eight days earlier and a pronounced uptrend in short-term interest rates in recent days.

Analysts said today's increases are not likely to have much impact on loan demand. Major U.K. corporations are not aggressive borrowers at present and do not show signs of needing new funds.

The assembly's report also urged:

- Development of "public issues evaluations systems" for use as a professional resource for counseling corporations.
- Formation of "quality of life" advisory committees consisting of representatives of employees, consumers, environmentalists and other interest groups to advise management on emerging social concerns and possible responses.
- Open disclosure by "responsible and well-informed corporate officers" to both regulatory or government bodies and the press in recognition of the value of a well-informed public.
- Anticipation of social change and public concerns in key areas, including product liability and location and relocation of offices and plants.

Although the report stops well short of recommending European-style worker representation on corporate boards, it seeks to clear the way for greater public participation in corporate policy from both inside and outside the corporation.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars			
Allis-Chalmers		American Motors	
1st Qtr	1978	1st Qtr	1978
Revenue	401.9	Revenue	640.00
Profits	18.841	Profits	2.70
Per Share	1.55	Per Share	0.08
American Airlines		Borden	
3 months	1978	1st Qtr	1978
Revenue	596.70	Revenue	843.50
Profits	7,000,000	Profits	27.65
Per Share	0.351loss	Per Share	0.89
American Can		Brunswick	
1st Qtr	1978	1st Qtr	1978
Revenue	874.30	Revenue	254.50
Profits	19.50	Profits	8.898
Per Share	0.98	Per Share	0.45
American Tel. & Tel.		CBS	
Qtr March 31	1978	1st Qtr	1978
Revenue	9,860.0	Revenue	732.00
Profits	1,284.7	Profits	33.70
Per Share	1.91	Per Share	1.22
Bell Canada		Clark Equipment	
1st Qtr	1978	1st Qtr	1978
Revenue	925.70	Revenue	336.10
Profits	70.20	Profits	20.785
Per Share	1.43	Per Share	1.52

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

## U.S. Venture Capital Dries Up Foreign Funds Fill Gap In U.S. Firms' Cash Need

By Robert A. Rosenblatt  
WASHINGTON, April 19—Starved for "seed money" and cash to expand, small U.S. companies on the leading edge of computer and electronic technology are turning increasingly in foreign sources of capital.

At "bargain-price levels," foreign investors can gain equity interest in small- and medium-sized U.S. firms, Arthur Levitt Jr., president of the American Stock Exchange, recently told the House Ways and Means Committee. "My information from investment bankers around the country is that well over 50 percent of their acquisition assignments are currently on behalf of foreign clients," he said.

The foreign buyers are corporations, often encouraged by their own governments, to invest in the United States. So far, that investment has produced most of the innovations in computer and electronics technology. But the U.S. leadership in high-technology fields will be eroded by investment money from overseas as patents and licensing rights are siphoned away, warns A.G.W. Biddle, president of the Computer & Communications Industry Association.

In the past year, eight California high-technology companies in "Silicon Valley" (an area south of San Francisco with many computer companies so named because of their use of silicon chips), small and large, have sold anywhere from 25 to 100 percent of their stock to companies in Canada, West Germany, Japan and Britain because venture capital is drying up.

An example is Amdahl Corp., which had sales of \$188 million last year after delivering its first product in 1975. West German and Japanese money made the company possible. Fujitsu, the Tokyo computer producer, furnished \$22 million of the \$46 million needed before production began.

The company would not have made it without Fujitsu," says Eugene White, Amdahl's deputy chairman, who spent many frustrating hours in fruitless efforts to get additional capital from initial U.S. investors. A U.S. firm provided the first \$2.5 million in seed money, and others made contributions, but the domestic market was virtually closed off by 1973, Mr. White said.

U.S. executives cite these reasons for the scarcity:

- Increased capital gains taxes since 1969 giving the government a bigger share of investment profits.
- A virtually nonexistent market for new and expansion issues by small firms.
- Conservation on the part of fund managers, who might be sued if they take dangerous risks, such as in a small company, with the money under their management.

## OPEC Currency Shifting 'Minimal,' Official Says

NEW YORK, April 19 (Reuters)—Diversification into currencies other than the dollar by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been "minimal" and 75-to-80 percent of its surpluses are held in dollars, World Bank Treasurer Eugene Rotberg said today.

The little switching that has occurred, including shifts to Swiss francs and Deutsche marks, has followed, and not caused, exchange rate movements, he told an Institutional Investors conference.

He said OPEC dollar deposits with commercial banks total about \$60 billion, or 6 percent of all dollar deposits at banks. He said only 1.3 percent of dollar deposits in U.S. banks belong to OPEC.

He said the maturity of OPEC investments remains short, with the average for fixed-interest assets about one year although a few substantial surplus OPEC countries are investing up to three years.

Mr. Rotberg said there is evidence a slight shift to longer maturities which may be due to the technical difficulties of constantly reinvesting large sums of short-term money.

Mr. Rotberg said OPEC does not hold a substantial position in equities. He estimated OPEC has perhaps \$5 billion in U.S. equities.

He said while it is conceivable an OPEC member could destabilize a currency in the foreign-exchange market, if it brought pressure on a currency it would make only short-term gains, posting losses on its remaining balances in that currency.

Mr. Rotberg also said there is recent evidence OPEC members are reviewing their policies on infrastructure development.

(Leading Arab businessmen bluntly warned that unless U.S. multinational share technology and know-how with the Arab world, they will look to Japan and Europe to help build a new industrial base in the Middle East, the Washington Post reports.)

## U.S. Oil Imports Off

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP-DJ)—The United States is still cutting back on its imports of foreign-produced oil, according to the American Petroleum Institute (API). The figures include oil for current demand and industry stocks, but not for the nation's strategic reserves.

Imports, including crude and refined petroleum products, averaged 826 billion barrels a day during March, down 10 percent from the year-ago month. The API figures showed that imports during the first three months were down about 13.9 percent from the year-ago quarter.

## U.S. GNP Falls in 1st Quarter 4-4.5% Growth Seen For 1978

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—U.S. economic output dropped for the first time in three years in the first quarter and will probably cause the nation's annual growth to fall below the administration's official forecast of 5 percent, the Commerce Department said today.

The U.S. inflation rate, as measured in GNP figures, was 7 percent in the first quarter of the year, compared with 5.9 percent the previous quarter, 5.5 percent in 1977 and 5.3 percent the previous year.

The nation's gross national product, or output of goods and services, declined at an annual rate of 0.6 percent in the first three months of the year, the department said. That was the first drop since a 9.6-percent slide during the first quarter of 1975, at the end of a recession.

Severe winter weather and a prolonged strike by coal miners restrained output by about 2.5-to-3 percentage points, the department said. That was the first drop since a 9.6-percent slide during the first quarter of 1975, at the end of a recession.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said improvements in March indicate that the economy will continue to recover during the spring. But she said the administration's estimate of a 5-percent growth rate for this year is probably too high.

"We expect growth in the 4.5-percent range, and it will not be below 4 percent," she said at a news conference. Her estimates assume passage of President Carter's \$25-billion tax-cut program, which "remains very important" but is facing trouble in Congress.

However, a spokesman for President Carter said after the report that the White House has not changed earlier projections for this year's GNP growth.

While most of the January and February slump was caused by bad weather and the coal strike, she said, "there was some effect from consumers taking a breather." She said the \$4.5-billion trade deficit in February also contributed to the weak quarter but that this rate, should not continue.

"It is too soon to tell if there is a slowing down in the rate of growth. We expect the year's growth will be strong," she said.

It would not help inflation to change the President's tax-cut program because "our inflation does not seem to stem from excess demand or shortages," she added.

Courtenay Slater, chief economist for the department, projected a 6-to-7 percent real growth rate for the year.

Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The market-value index was up 0.17 at 134.83.

Selling was triggered in the early afternoon by moves by the Fed to drain bank reserves when the federal funds rate was at 6 1/2 percent. The action, coming one day after the most recent Federal Open Market Committee meeting, appears to be a clear signal that the Fed is seeking to firm the fed funds rate.

Advancing issues led declines 827-to-655.

Volume totaled 35.06 million shares, down from 38.95 million yesterday.

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# To Stockholders of **Kennecott** Copper Corporation

## Important Information From Your Management

Curtiss-Wright Corporation has started a proxy contest for control of the Board of Directors of Kennecott. Their "program" is to sell Carborundum and distribute the proceeds to Kennecott's shareholders.

### FIRST, YOU SHOULD KNOW

That in 1948 Mr. Berner, presently Curtiss-Wright's Chairman and President, participated in a proxy contest in an attempt to take over control of the Curtiss-Wright Board.

His Committee's campaign promise at that time was similar to the "program" Curtiss-Wright is now using to solicit votes. His Committee stated it intended that Curtiss-Wright make a special distribution—\$7 per share in cash to stockholders—or else call for tenders of one-half of the outstanding common stock at \$14 per share, out of "net current assets".

While Mr. Berner is only one of Curtiss-Wright's Directors, he has been a Director since 1949 and Chairman since 1960.

Although circumstances change, Curtiss-Wright has never paid its stockholders the promised special distribution of \$7 per share nor made the promised \$14 per share tender offer for one-half of its Common Stock. In 1965, Curtiss-Wright offered to purchase one million of its common shares (13% of the then outstanding shares) at \$32 per share, which offer was oversubscribed.

### YOU SHOULD ALSO KNOW

On March 15—only eight days before Curtiss-Wright announced its "program"—Mr. Berner met with Kennecott's Chairman and its President. This is what Mr. Berner said:

- He had no specific plan for selling assets of Kennecott for distribution to Kennecott stockholders, but would have to be guided by facts to be determined by Management and the Board.
- He admitted he did not have knowledge of Kennecott's future capital expenditure requirements.
- He admitted he did not have enough information to determine the value of Kennecott's components.
- He admitted he did not have the information to determine what really was in the best interests of Kennecott stockholders.

### AND, FINALLY, YOU SHOULD KNOW

That all the information relating to Kennecott needed to determine the feasibility of any such plan is publicly available. This includes the information which Mr. Berner and his slate have ignored. Based on this information, your Board believes that Curtiss-Wright's "program" is misconceived, completely unrealistic and not in your best interests. In fact, your Board of Directors believes that to adopt any such "program" would be reckless and would seriously jeopardize Kennecott's stockholders, its public debenture holders and Kennecott itself. If Mr. Berner's "program" were to be implemented at this time Kennecott would then have virtually no current earnings, a negative cash flow from its remaining operations, over \$600 million in indebtedness\* and a net worth reduced by more than \$600 million—and all this at a time when the copper industry continues to be affected by extremely adverse conditions.

\*On the assumption Carborundum is sold for its purchase price and the difference between that and the distribution is met by borrowing.


**IMPORTANT:** If your Kennecott stock is held in the name of a bank, broker or nominee, only they can execute a proxy on your behalf. To assure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting in favor of Management, we urge you to telephone the party responsible for your account and direct him to execute a BLUE proxy on your behalf.

For proxy material or additional information, contact your bank, investment advisor or the nearest Kennecott office or telephone Mr. Raymond E. Corti, 1, Place Saint Gervais, 1501 Geneva, Switzerland, telephone 31-73-72 (collect).

Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sincerely,

  
WILLIAM H. WENDEL  
President

  
FRANK R. MILLIKEN  
Chairman

April 19, 1978

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION • 161 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017

## NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 19

Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High Low	Chg. Prev. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High Low	Chg. Prev. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High Low	Chg. Prev. Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk. P/E	100s. High Low	Chg. Prev. Close
(Continued From Page 6)															
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
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Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 40	11	11 7/8	7 3/4
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Goodyear 10	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 20	11	11 7/8	7 3/4	Goodyear 30	11						



## Weekly net asset value

on April 17, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$51.76

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$37.73

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding &amp; Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.  
société anonyme  
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen  
Registre de Commerce Section B N° 8.927Notice of Annual General Meeting  
of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 28th April, 1978, at 11:00 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To approve and accept the reports of:
  - the directors;
  - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at the 31st December, 1977.
- To declare a cash dividend in respect of the fiscal year 1977 of \$0.30 per share.
- To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor with respect to the performance of their duties during the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1977.
- To elect directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the statutory auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 28th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following Bank:

—Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.,  
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

NEW YORK, April 19 — Cash  
prices in primary markets as  
registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wednesday Year Ago	Today
COFFEES		
Arabica, lb.	1.00	1.00
Robusta, lb.	1.00	1.00
TEXILES		
Printed cloth 64-60 30% yd.	0.44	0.44
WETALS		
Steel coils 100 lb.	27.00	27.00
Iron 2nd Fy, Phila., ton	214.74	214.74
Steel coils 100 lb. New Phila.	27.78	27.78
Lead 100 lb.	0.33	0.33
Copper 100 lb.	0.44	0.44
Aluminum 100 lb.	0.29	0.29
Steel 100 lb.	0.29	0.29
Gold N.Y. 100 gms.	175.00	175.00

Commodity's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)

April 19, 1978

p — Preliminary

n — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 19, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg.

SUGAR No. 11 (112,000 lbs. cts)

per 100

May 7.54 7.62 7.49 7.52 -0.09

Jul 7.72 7.82 7.70 7.72 -0.08

Sep 7.94 8.03 7.92 7.95 -0.06

Nov 8.18 8.27 8.16 8.17 -0.01

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## Debut Victory for Tiant

## Red Sox Win 6th in a Row

BOSTON, April 19 (AP)—Carlton Fisk's two-out, run-scoring double in the ninth inning capped a two-run rally that gave the Boston Red Sox a 7-6 decision over the Milwaukee Brewers yesterday, their sixth straight victory, as Luis Tiant won his 1978 debut.

With Boston trailing in the ninth, 6-5, Tiant took the mound and scored the tying run on Jack Brohamer's fourth hit of the game. Brohamer took second on the throw home, and after Carl Yas-

trzemski was walked intentionally, Fisk doubled off the left-field wall to score pinch runner Frank Duffy. Tiant, who dislocated the index finger on his pitching hand March 17 during spring training, made his first relief appearance since 1972 and pitched three scoreless innings, allowing no hits and striking out two.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 0

At Toronto, Amos Otis hit a grand-slam home run in the first in-

ning and unbeaten Paul Splittorff threw a five-hitter for his third victory of the season as Kansas City blanked Toronto, 5-0, for its eighth straight triumph.

Willie Wilson and Hal McRae beat out infield hits to open the game, and after George Bren struck out, Kansas City pulled a double steal. Al Cowens popped to catcher Rick Cerone for the second out and Darrell Porter was walked intentionally, filling the bases for Otis to empty.

Mariners 6, Angels 1

At Seattle, Paul Mitchell out-pitched Nolan Ryan with a six-hitter as the Mariners beat California, 6-1. Ryan, who gave up six walks and three wild pitches, has not won in three starts. He allowed only four hits over seven innings but Seattle made the most of them. After scoring an unearned run in the first inning on two walks, an error and a wild pitch, Seattle scored three times in the fourth with the help of two walks and twice in the seventh on two walks and two more wild pitches.

Yanks 4, Orioles 3

At New York, Reggie Jackson, leading off the last of the ninth inning, hit his second homer of the year to give New York a 4-3 victory over Baltimore. Jackson hit a 2- and a 1-pitch off reliever Tippy Martinez, 350 feet into the right field seats, after the crowd of 15,628 at Yankee Stadium had cheered him on with cries of "Reggie, Reggie, Reggie."

Braves 1, Giants 0

In the National League, at San Francisco, Preston Hanna and reliever Adrian Devine joined to pitch a one-hitter and Atlanta received an unearned run to beat San Francisco, 1-0. San Francisco's John Montefusco allowed just three hits, struck out nine and walked none in eight innings.

Mets 3, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Bobby Valentine hit a two-run bases-loaded double to break a 1-1 tie and lead New York to a 3-2 triumph over St. Louis.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Chicago, Ray Borris and Bruce Sutter combined for an eight-hitter and catcher Dave Rader drove in what proved to be the winning run as Chicago beat Montreal, 2-1.

Astros 5, Padres 1

At San Diego, right-hander Joe Niekro threw a four-hitter and drove in two runs to spark Houston to a 5-1 victory over San Diego. Niekro bunted home one run during a two-run Houston rally in the second inning off losing pitcher Bob Slay, then singled home another off Padres reliever Rolie Fingers as Houston scored two runs in the eighth.

Reds 11, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, home runs by Ken Griffey, George Foster, Joe Morgan and Johnny Bench led a 16-hit attack that powered Cincinnati to a 11-3 victory over Los Angeles. Griffey's three-run homer, his first, scored Fred Norman and Pete Rose in the third. Foster followed one out later with a homer, his third. After Griffey singled in the fifth, Morgan hit his third homer. In the ninth, Bench, who had three hits, blasted his fourth homer of the year with a home run.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	7	2	.778	—
Boston	7	3	.700	1
Minnesota	7	3	.700	1
New York	5	5	.500	3
Cleveland	5	5	.500	3
Baltimore	4	7	.364	4
Toronto	2	8	.200	5

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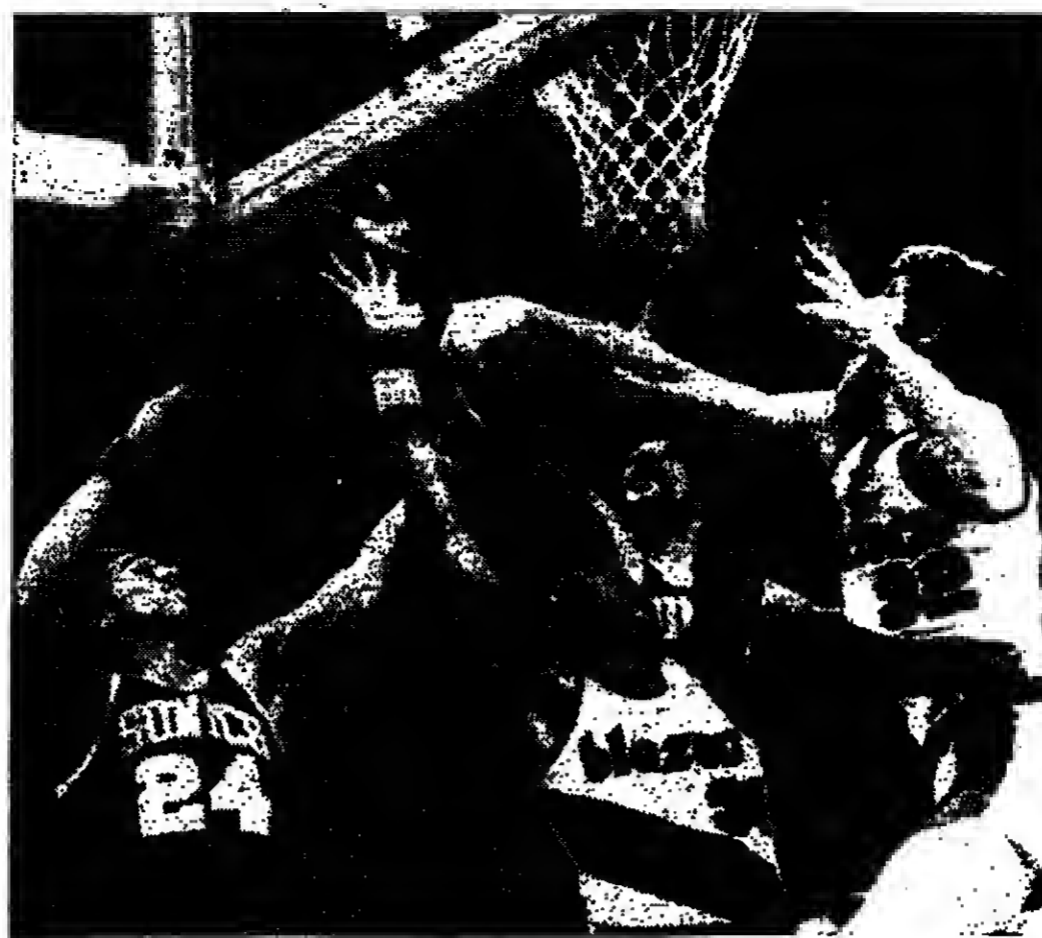
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Bill Walton and Lloyd Neal of the Portland Trail Blazers battle Marvin Webster and Dennis Johnson of the Seattle SuperSonics for a rebound in the opener of their playoff series.

## Swimmer, 15, Has Eye on 1980

By Neil Amund

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—In pursuit of a scoop of chocolate mint ice cream or a hot fudge brownie delight, Tracy Caulkins is all smiles. When it comes to chasing a U.S. record in swimming, however, don't bother looking for any emotion from this 15-year-old national champion.

"That's the way I am," she says of her serious competitive attitude. "That's the way her mother is," says Tom Caulkins, the father of America's No. 1 female swimmer.

"It's a good buffer," Mariha Caulkins cautions. After setting five U.S. records and winning four individual gold medals during the Amateur Athletic Union short-course championships this month in Austin, Texas, Caulkins does not need a buffer against adversity. Neither do Cynthia (Sippy) Woodhead, Jesse Vassallo or Jeff Float, three more of America's latest swim stars, who seem ready, willing and able to create big waves between now and the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

No Hesitation

Caulkins and the 14-year-old Woodhead, who won the 500-yard and 1,650-yard freestyle events with U.S. records, do not hesitate to challenge East Germany's current dominance of women's swimming, and they have no hangups about how East German women get their edge. Vassallo, 16, and Float, 17, also are still in high school, but they have weathered enough choppy seas already to establish themselves as successors to Mark Spitz and John Naber.

Competitive swimming in the United States has undergone more soul-searching in the last year than in any period in the history of the sport. Some of the self-analysis has been in response to international results, particularly among American women. Another concern is whether U.S. athletes, coaches and

officials are prepared to meet new challenges.

Until five years ago, U.S. supremacy was unchallenged in the water. American swimmers worried more about making Olympic teams than winning a gold medal because the U.S. Trials were tougher than any Olympic final. Then, East German women brought their sleek skin suits and world-record times to the first world championships in 1973 and again to the second world meet in Cali, Colombia, in 1975.

Why They Were There

At the 1976 Olympics, when swimmers wondered whether the broad shoulders and deep voices of the East German women were the result of anabolic steroids and intense weight-training programs, their coaches replied, "We have come here to swim, not sing."

Spectators hummed more than "The Star-Spangled Banner" during the swimming competition in Montreal. They became well acquainted with the East German national anthem as Kornelia Ender and her teammates swept 11 of the 13 gold medals.

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The music over the public-address system at the Nashville Aquatic Club is rock. But inside the weight-training room where Caulkins, Joan Pennington and Karline Miller are working on dip bars and other carefully numbered exercise machines, the voice is Bob Richards, from a tape entitled "The Best Is Yet to Come." Hand-made signs on the walls such as "There Is No Gain Without Some Pain," and "You Get Exactly What You Pay For," reaffirm the positive thinking around the pool.

Caulkins and her teammates spend 45 minutes a day, three days a week, on resistance weight training and three days on other body

exercises. "Probably if we just put them back in the trees, they'd do very well," Paul Bergen, their coach, says of the grunts and groans that accompany the crawling and climbing around the room.

Just an Afterthought

Five years ago, weight training was an afterthought with most U.S. swim coaches. You won gold medals with long mileage, a carefully timed taper from training to competition, and a close shave. Or at least that was the way it had always been done. Weight?

Not for us, American women said, shuddering at the thought of muscle suddenly hardening into muscle. Let Them do it. Not Us.

The Nashville Aquatic Club, which won the women's team title at the AAU meet, is a model of the future in U.S. swimming. It is housed in an indoor facility, completed 16 months ago at a cost of \$350,000 by 140 families who merged two rival clubs in the community. The initiation fee is \$50 a family, with monthly rates ranging from \$8 to \$25.

Ideal for Some

The atmosphere is ideal for a swimmer who is as self-motivated as Caulkins: a fast, spacious pool, a dedicated coach, competition from world-class peers like Pennington and support from a family and younger sister, Amy, who also swam on two victorious club relay teams in the AAU meet. Caulkins qualified for all 10 individual events at the meet, believed to be a first in the sport, but was allowed to swim only four.

"We had a group of girls that was psyched out against the East Germans in 1976," Bergen said. "They never had a chance to build any confidence. That's over with now. This is a new bunch."

## Rally by Sonics Topples Blazers

PORTLAND, Ore., April 19 (AP)—Marvin Webster and Dennis Johnson led a second-half rally yesterday to lift the Seattle SuperSonics past the Portland Trail Blazers, the National Basketball Association defending champions, 104-95.

The victory gives Seattle a 1-0 lead in the best-of-seven Western Conference semifinal series and takes the home-court advantage away from the Blazers.

Bill Walton, playing in his first game since Feb. 28, hit his first five shots from the field and scored 17 points, but got little help from the rest of the team.

Webster led Seattle with 24 points, 17 in the second half. Johnson scored 19—14 in the second half.

76ers 119, Knicks 100

Aroused by a rare technical foul, Julius Erving responded with 14 points in the second quarter to lead Philadelphia to its second straight romp over New York.

The Sixers, who won by 40 Sunday in the first game of the series, once again held the Knicks' star, Bob McAdoo, in check as he scored only 10 points. Ray Williams, who led all scorers with 24 points Sunday, again came off the bench to top the shooters with 24. Doug Collins added 21 for Philadelphia.

Nuggets 119, Bucks 103

David Thompson scored 27 points and Dan Issel 22 as Denver beat Milwaukee in the first game of their best-of-seven series.

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The Nuggets, ahead by a point at the half, broke the game open in the second half as Thompson hit for 16 in the second half to pace seven Nuggets in double figures.

Alex English led the Bucks with a career-high 26 points.

Bullets 121, Spurs 117

At San Antonio, Texas, Kevin Grevey scored 31 points and Elvin Hayes 28 to lead Washington past San Antonio, 121-117, and even their best-of-seven playoff series at 1-1.

The Bullets, building their lead over the Spurs on Grevey's outside shooting, moved ahead early and held a 65-55 halftime advantage. The lead rose to 21 points in the third period.

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## Martin, Weaver Agree: Umpire Was the Villain

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI)—Billy Martin and Earl Weaver didn't shake hands last night, but they didn't come out fighting, either.

Martin, the New York Yankee manager, and Weaver, the Baltimore Orioles manager, conversed at the batters' cage for a few minutes before the game and came to an agreement about Monday night's exchange of threats: They both blamed umpire Joe Brinkman.

"I talked to Weaver and he and I agreed it was Brinkman's fault," Martin said.

"My gripe is with the umpire, not Billy," Weaver said. "Brinkman was the man in charge."

In Monday night's 6-1 Baltimore victory, Rich Gossage, a Yankee relief pitcher, fired a pitch at Rick Dempsey's head. Dempsey went down and Weaver came charging from the dugout. He had earlier asked Brinkman to warn Gossage about throwing brush-pitch pitches, but Brinkman didn't act.

Brinkman said Weaver threatened retaliation against the Yankees, a charge Weaver more or less denied. Martin was told that Weaver said by Brinkman and catcher Thurman Munson and threatened to punch Weaver in the nose if any Oriole tried to beanball a Yankee.

"I only went out there to ask Brinkman to warn Gossage," Weaver said. "I asked him before but he didn't do it. I asked Munson to stop Gossage. In my mind, I didn't say anything threatening. But I guess when you're out there yelling and hollering, you say things off the top of your head."

"I said to Billy today, 'Hey, we're the managers. If the umpires aren't going to stop it, we have to. You don't know when it's going to happen. So you get mad on the mound and lose his head. They've got to be warned.'"

"Penants have been lost by donkeybrooks on the field and some key players get hurt," Weaver continued. "But the umpire is the man in charge. Brinkman didn't act as quickly as he could have to my opinion. He acted as quickly as he thought necessary."

Joe Gordon: 'All He Did Was Try to Beat You'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—More than a week ago Joe Gordon got up to keep a golf date at Marysville, Calif. At 63, the finest of New York Yankees second basemen was living the good life in Sacramento, golfing, fishing, shooting, selling a little real estate when he felt like it.

Still in pajamas and robe, he was having orange juice when he told his wife Dorothy, "I don't understand it but my shoulder is sore. Maybe a hot shower will take care of it." He came out of the shower white as a ghost, and Dorothy got him to the hospital.

It was a heart attack but he came through fine. In a day or so he was complaining about the cuisine in intensive care, teasing the nurses, laughing with visitors. Last Friday Dorothy brought homemade soup for lunch. Joe got out of bed, walked into the bathroom, and a second seizure hit him. Next day the obituaries described his baseball career as best they could but, truly, the way Flash Gordon played ball defied adequate description.

Also an Acrobat

He was 175 pounds of rawhide and whiplash, and an acrobat to boot. An all-around athlete with uncommon agility, he had trained as a gymnast and tumbler and he could make plays that were beyond any other second baseman I ever saw. He could also hit big-league pitching for an average as high as .322, make as many as 30 home runs in a season and drive in 111 runs.

In his second year out of the University of Oregon he was playing for the Yankees' Newark farm and one day his manager, Oscar Vitt, told Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager: "Gordon is going to be the greatest second baseman you ever saw."

"Take it easy, Oscar," said one of the newspapermen sitting in McCarthy's office in Yankee Stadium. "I've seen some pretty good second basemen myself."

"So have I," Vitt said. "I've seen Lajoie, Collins, Evers, Hornsby, Frisch, Lazzari and Gehring among others. I don't say this kid is better than them. All I'm saying is that some day he will be. He's better than anybody in the big leagues now, with the exception of Gehring."

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**PEOPLE:** *Liza Minnelli  
Sued for Divorce*

"Because Merrill Lynch is bullish on America again."  
 "It all seems too good to be true," I said. "What happens when Thompson sobers up and decides he wants Glutton Insurance out of the stock market again?"  
 "Don't ask."

In lieu of Tittle Tattle, she has substituted a personal column by assorted members of the up-

Voter apathy? That's hardly the case in Marble, Colo. Thirty-seven of this mountain town's 38 eligible voters turned out at the polls this week for the municipal election. Twelve of them were running for office. Marble, whose quarries supplied the marble for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, has 47 residents.

Officials at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston said that John Wayne continues to make good progress in recovering from open heart surgery April 3. "John Wayne was moved to a regular floor for care," a spokesman said. "He remains satisfactory. He is continuing to gain in strength and is eating heartily." Officials said that they don't know when Wayne will leave the hospital, where he has been since March 30.

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